

CHICAGO PLANS
GREAT AIRPORT
ON LAKE FRONT

Business Leaders Propose
Site Easily Accessible
to Trade District

PROJECT WOULD HELP
SERVICE OF AIR MAIL

Mayor Dever Pledges City's
Aid and Stresses Importance
of Aviation Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 7.—Formation of a great airport for Chicago by filling in the lake for a mile within a few minutes' reach of the downtown district was projected at a big meeting of the city's business leaders, united delegates of the Chicago Association of Commerce. The plan came with the recommendation of the War Department, and received impetus by possible offer of half the land from the South Park Board.

Besides E. J. Kelly, president of the Park Board, who proposed it give land, speakers were Maj. Rufus W. Putnam, United States District Engineer at Chicago, William E. Dever, Mayor, William R. Dawes, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and Capt. Waldo Evans, commander of the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill.

Need of Co-operation Cited

The fundamental idea of each was that a great commercial airport must be established here soon if Chicago is to take its place in the Nation's aviation progress and that co-operation of all interested parties will be required to complete the project. Meeting under the auspices of the city's chief commercial organization, Chicago's business leaders have evidenced the deep appeal that commercial aviation has made here. Still chagrined over lost opportunities in the automobile field, the city's business planners have vigorously agreed to place Chicago in line for developments in the next step in transportation.

Mr. Kelly, head of the park board, which controls Grant park on downtown Chicago's lake front, as well as all the South Side parks, declared principal action now necessary was co-operation to locate the city's big airport site, determine who should pay for it and go through with it.

Mayor Dever promised the business men that he will do whatever he can to assist in providing a great airport here. He said:

"The airport would be of immense commercial and social importance to Chicago. It surely will be an impressive event in the history of our city when the suggested airplane field is completed. We shall be very glad to aid in selecting a site and in co-operating in all other matters pertaining to the development of the plant. I trust that all will fully cooperate."

Major Putnam recommended, after considerable investigation of the available sites, that the airport be built on the lake shore, between Harrison Street and Sixteenth Street, making a frontage of about one mile, located less than a mile from the principal business and industrial center of Chicago.

He said that the airport could be built by filling in the lake front at a cost of one-tenth what would be charged for the purchase of land near there for a field. He strongly recommended that land be reclaimed in this way.

Survey of Support

That the first real example of the value of commercial aviation would be flights between New York and Chicago and back, was the prediction of William R. Dawes, president of the Association of Commerce. He revealed a hitherto unpublished fact that "men of means, vision and character have recently come to Chicago to ask about the establishment of an airport here, with the idea that Chicago is the principal center of commercial aviation in America."

As a result Mr. Dawes has sent out in the last two days hundreds of letters asking manufacturers, distributors, and other business men for an estimate on the amount of merchandise they would be prepared to ship from Chicago by means of air routes. He pleaded with members of the Association of Commerce that they support those who are undertaking to finance airplane traffic from Chicago by sending them their business.

HIGH MASONS BACK
FROM TROPIC TOUR

Report Rapid Growth of Canal
Zone and Chilean Branches

Reporting a rapid growth of Masonry in South America, the Rev. Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and his official party, returned to Boston last night from a two-month tour around that Continent. They visited seven Masonic lodges in the Panama Canal Zone and four in Chile, which are under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The party composed Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell; Myron C. Keith of Brockton, member of the board of directors of the Grand Lodge; and Mrs. Keith; Frank H. Hilton of Belmont, Grand Marshal; Charles C. Balcom of Newton, Senior Warden of Fourth Estate Lodge of Boston; and Mrs. Balcom. The tour started from Boston on Feb. 22. In the various Masonic jurisdictions which they visited, the Grand Masters received them with full Masonic ceremony and many entertainments were arranged in their honor. Mr. and Mrs. Keith, who joined the party at Sao Paulo, Brazil, are stopping in New York for a few days.

Big Strawberry Crop
Expected in Kentucky

Special Correspondence

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., May 4.—THREE thousand pickers are expected to gather in the "strawberry camps" in Warren County in its vicinity, for the season opening May 10 and lasting six weeks.

This year western Kentucky has ripening 3000 acres of Arom berries, a decrease of 18 per cent under last year, but because of the favorable growing season the yield is expected to be larger. Last year the 3600 acres produced 467 carloads of berries. Owing to the success of the co-operatives the strawberry-growing territory is spreading, and the berry is the principal crop in many communities.

Kellogg Goal
to Weld Ties
of New World

Pan-American Fraternity
Rather Than Political
Intimacy With Europe

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, May 7.—One of the features of United States foreign policy under Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, is friendship and fraternity with sister republics of the New World, rather than political intimacy with Europe. This is in strict accord with President Coolidge's wishes. What is hardly less important is that he is preparing to carry out that policy in the certainty that William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, approves the plan.

The new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee believes thoroughly in Pan-American co-operation. That statement, which is made with Mr. Borah's authority, has led to the discovery by this writer that in recent times something like an entente cordiale has sprung up between Messrs. Kellogg and Borah. The Senator has visited the State Department frequently since Mr. Kellogg succeeded Charles E. Hughes. While Mr. Hughes was Secretary of State there is no record of any consultation between them.

Mr. Borah has discovered that he can consult freely with Mr. Kellogg, and is doing so. Their conferences are not interrupted or made impracticable by the fact that Mr. Borah does not see eye to eye with the Administration on a number of outstanding issues. Soviet Russia, and the question of its recognition, is the thing they principally disagree about. Mr. Kellogg is a stern non-recognitionist. It is certain that he loses no opportunity to impress his views, and the first-hand knowledge he recently gained in Europe, on Mr. Borah.

"See Americas First"

It is significant of the attention which the United States Government attaches to Pan-American relations that Mr. Borah's first trip abroad, if and when he makes it, will be to South America. At one time he planned to go to Europe this year. Now, if he can leave the country at all, it will be to cross the equator and not the Atlantic. He considers it of paramount interest to him, in his new post at the head of the foreign relations committee, to "see Americas first."

Mr. Kellogg has been an enthusiast on Pan-American solidarity ever since he attended the Fifth Pan-American Conference in Chile as one of the United States' delegates in 1923, at President Harding's appointment.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL DELEGATES
HEAR ALIEN CODE DEFENDED

Immigration Commissioner Sheds New Light on Large
Number of So-Called "Hardship Cases"

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Complaints against the United States immigration law by delegates attending the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women were heard today by W. W. Husband, Federal Immigration Commissioner. The meeting between foreign delegates and Mr. Husband was arranged at the headquarters of the American Association of University Women by Mrs. William H. Tilton of Boston in the interest of peace, and to let United States women hear whether the complaints justified action by them.

Mr. Husband took the attitude that the United States immigration law needs no defense, "that it is our policy and not an international question."

"The individual cases about which you know yourselves," he said to the delegates from central Europe who have been asserting that the United States quota law is responsible for the separation of 6000 or 7000 wives from their husbands who have entered the United States.

"Hardship Cases"

Most of the "hardship cases" of long standing were cared for by liberalities under the old quota law, he said, but he pointed out that "every man who comes now to the United States, unaccompanied by his family, causes a new 'hardship case.' When his wife is admitted she becomes a 'hardship case' until her mother enters and the mother in turn mourns for the other children, who, once they are admitted, ask for their relatives to follow."

The Gilbert and Sullivan song of "His Sisters" and His Cousins and "His Aunts" has been quoted as the

REPUBLICANS IN
REICH OPPOSE
VON HINDENBURG

Organization Refuses to
Join Nationalists in Hon-
oring New President

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 7.—Republicans show all seem to be unwilling to show that respect toward Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the new President, which their political advisers are demanding. Thus, Herr Hoersing, leader of the Republican organization (banner Black, Red and Gold), which numbers several million members, has just announced that this organization will not participate in the demonstration planned by the Nationalist organizations for the day von Hindenburg takes the oath of allegiance to the Constitution.

The latter organizations intend to line the streets leading from the Reichstag to the presidential palace and Herr Hoersing declares the Republicans cannot stand next to a "private monarchistic, anti-Semitic demonstration," which has nothing whatever to do with honoring the new President.

Herr Hoersing further asserts that the Nationalists attacked and insulted the colors of the German Republic and are still doing so, and the Republicans must avoid creating an impression abroad that Republicans welcome the new President with the same ardor as the Monarchists.

The Berliner Tageblatt, organ of the Democratic Party, regrets the attitude of the banner of the Black, Red and Gold and hopes the Republicans will at least display the flag of the republic in their windows in honor of von Hindenburg.

Socialists Protest Against
Election of Von Hindenburg

BERLIN, May 7 (AP).—Official protest has been entered by the Socialists against the validity of the election of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as President of Germany. The Socialists charge many irregularities, and demand that the election be declared void.

This action, however, does not seem to disturb the Nationalists, who say it will be difficult to prove that the circumstances were such as to affect the result of the vote, in which von Hindenburg received a plurality of 904,151.

The Socialist paper, Vorwärts, cites as evidence, either of intimidation or fraud, the fact that the Nationalists after the election published a list of localities in which every vote was recorded for von Hindenburg. It is inconceivable, the paper says, that in a country politically disunited, like Germany, all the votes in several localities should have gone for one man.

The Socialists assert that the election in numerous rural districts were forced into voting for the Field Marshal, because transparent instead of opaque envelopes were used, thus permitting the election officials to see which way the ballots were cast. The protest, which takes the form of a plea for an injunction, avows that undue pressure is being exerted upon the election committee by the fixing of such an early date as May 12 for von Hindenburg's inauguration, as the commission is thus not afforded sufficient time to canvass the returns.

Agitation also continues over the issue whether the Republican flag shall be retained, or the old Black, White and Red redempted. The Republican Reichsbanner organization has refused to participate in the reception for von Hindenburg with the claim that it is a "dishonorable" affair which will be made the occasion of a Monarchist demonstration.

By MARJORIE SHULER

cry of the incoming immigrant. Mr. Husband said, adding, "for 30 years Congress has tried to frame exempting laws, but the care of the instances of which you complain."

Elbowing by other women's international organizations which threaten the position of the International Council of Women is occasioning concern at the meeting and occupied a considerable portion of the annual report of the president, the Marchioness of Aberdeen.

An attempt to draw the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, one of the strongest of the international groups, into close relationship with the Council has not proved successful, said Lady Aberdeen. Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby of London, president of the Alliance, said that co-operation between the two groups for the present was not likely to extend further than an exchange of delegates at the two conventions.

Council as the Nucleus

"The formation and development of other women's international organizations has necessarily affected our position," said Lady Aberdeen. "We want to make the council the center around which all the others will gather and confer. I feel sure that the other international organizations would benefit if they would conserve this position and support work for us so that for instance when the League of Nations wishes to ascertain the views of women on such and such a question they could refer it to the International Council of Women, leaving it to consult and confer with the others and obtain the opinion of the majority instead of

Newspaper Correspondent Wins
Ministerial Post to Albania

Appointment Taken as Rec-
ognition of Journalists'
Aid to Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Charles C. Hart, the newly-appointed American Minister to Albania, is a Washington newspaper correspondent of many years' standing and his appointment is taken here as in part a recognition of the importance of the active journalists of Washington in Government affairs.

Mr. Hart has been a Washington correspondent for northwestern and Pacific coast newspapers for 15 years. He is a native of Indiana and for the last several years has represented the Portland Oregonian and the Minneapolis Tribune.

Mr. Hart was reared on a farm and early began his newspaper career. He was later a country publisher, then a soldier in the regular army, serving at various artillery posts around San Francisco Bay.

Soon after leaving the army he returned to the newspaper field. He held positions with newspapers at Muncie and Indianapolis and from the latter place went to Spokane in 1904, where he became city editor of the Spokesman-Review. He came to Washington in 1910 as correspondent for that paper.

His endorsements for the diplomatic service were numerous and of the most influential character. Several senators and representatives

NEW EGYPTIAN
MINISTER NAMED

Resignation of Yussuf Cat-
taoui Pasha Shows Anti-
Zaghlul Policy Pursued

By Special Cable

CAIRO, May 7.—The resignation of Yussuf Cattau Pasha, Minister of Communications, and his succession by Hilmy Issa Pasha is chiefly significant as demonstrating the present ministry's determination to pursue to the uttermost its policy of destroying the influence of Zaghlul Pasha. Cattau was one of Egypt's ablest financiers and business men. He was never violently partisan, and during his brief tenure of office he has frequently advanced views which his colleagues, preoccupied by the necessity of destroying Zaghlul's predominance, considered too moderate.

Cattau's resigning courtesy visit to Zaghlul and this has afforded an opportunity of charging him with lack of loyalty and requesting him to resign.

Cattau's successor is an utterly different type, being of official of lengthy service, always notoriously anti-Zaghlul for which he was dismissed by the Zaghlul Ministry last year. Both the King and the Ministry are now entirely committed to the policy of attempting to destroy Zaghlul's enormous prestige which, despite everything, remains undimmed with the masses in the country.

An expression of this policy in the coming months will take the form of attempting to devise an electoral law, under which it will be impossible for Zaghlul to secure a majority. But even if this task is possible it is likely that the present ministry will be unable to complete its work, for Cattau's resignation is not the only sign of the Government's difficulties.

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THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1925

General

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Law Enforcement

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The last Legislature provided for

two additional places on the superior

bench. Many men were mentioned

and backed by groups of good citizens

who have visited Governor Fuller.

Never have available candidates,

however, received stronger support

than the two women. Many women

delegations have called upon the Gov-

ernor and insisted that as some other

states already have women on the

bench of the higher courts, Massachu-

setts should follow their example.

Among the men who are mentioned

most prominently are Maurice Caro,

Assistant District Attorney of Sur-



CHARLES C. HART

added their backing to the strong testimonials in Mr. Hart's behalf, given by a large number of newspaper correspondents. Among them were Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senators McNary, Oregon; Jones and Dill, Washington; Capper, Kansas; Root, Wisconsin; and Fess, Ohio. Representative Walter H. Newton of Minnesota also urged the appointment.

NAVY MAN FREE
IN LIQUOR CASE

Court Finds Beaufort's Com-
mander Not Responsible
—Others to Be Tried

By Special Cable

NAVAL BASE, Va., May 7 (Special).—Commander D. W. Fuller of the naval transport Beaufort, which was raided here last February on its return from a cruise in the West Indies and 430 quarts of liquor found concealed aboard, has been acquitted of responsibility by a general naval court martial. He was declared to have taken all reasonable precautions against smuggling.

The six officers composing the naval court rendered a verdict, which found Commander Fuller not guilty on all counts.

Testimony given in the hearings which have been held this week was that the Beaufort was found in Commander Fuller's own quarters. Despite naval regulations which specifically hold the commander of a United States vessel responsible for the enforcement of anti-smuggling rules aboard his vessel, the court's decision virtually rules that if all due precautions are taken by the officer in command the latter is not liable for the breaches in the regulations by members of his crew or the officers under him.

This decision will be reviewed at the office of the judge advocate-general in Washington, who has the power either to uphold or overrule it.

To Try Other Cases

Immediately after the verdict was rendered the court named Friday for the trial of the second of the six cases arising out of the liquor search aboard the Beaufort.

The issue in the case hinged from the outset on the degree of responsibility admitted by the presence of the 430 quarts of liquor on the ship. The whole matter resolved itself, he said, into whether the accused could have permitted such conditions to exist without shirking his responsibilities. The Government rested its case, he concluded, on the contention that such conditions could not have existed on a small ship like the Beaufort without the commander having known of them.

On the other hand, he contended that Captain Fuller exercised all due precautions, and could not be held personally accountable for delinquency on the part of his crew or disloyalty on the part of officers.

Always Made Inspection

The first witness today was Capt. Allan Buchanan, commander of the U. S. S. Henderson. He testified that he invariably ordered an inspection of all quarters of the United States made port in the United States and that this inspection included the officers' quarters. Capt. Buchanan came from Washington to testify.

United States naval regulations specifically state that the commander of a vessel is personally responsible for all breaches in the regulations against smuggling. Various naval commanders who have testified for the defense, however, have sought to show that if a commander has taken all reasonable precautions to prevent smuggling by enlisted men and passengers, he has complied with the naval regulations, for under the "unwritten law of the navy" the captain is expected to put full confidence in the honor of his officers.

Previous testimony appears to have shown that in the present case it was the Beaufort's officers, and not the enlisted men, who did the smuggling. This was the substance of the testimony today of Commander George H. Laird, executive officer of the naval training station here, and formerly commander of the Beaufort, from May, 1922, to August, 1923. Commander Laird said that while he was in command of the Beaufort he did not make searches of his officers' quarters other than the weekly routine inspections.

LAND JOINS SEA
IN CRUSADE ON
RUM ROW FLEET

Court Rulings Also Lend
Added Weapons for
Law Enforcement

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP).—On sea, on land, and in the air, prohibition enforcement agencies today continued their crusade against rum row and its contacts ashore.

With the blockade of rum row said by federal agents to have been made 100 per cent effective in less than two days, prohibition agencies in New York and surrounding counties have initiated a clean-up which they say will make it impossible to procure liquor inland, even if it be smuggled through the line of ships and scouting airplanes which hover over the bootleggers' haven.

R. Q. Merrick, prohibition chief for New York and northern New Jersey, and Emory R. Buckner, United States Attorney, have joined in a campaign and yesterday extended their activities upstate where padlock proceedings were instituted in Kingston. Others will follow in that section, Mr. Merrick said.

Pay For Information

One development expected to be helpful in dry law enforcement was the discovery that persons who inform the Government of violations leading to the arrest of dry law offenders may receive 25 per cent of the fine as a reward from the Government and may obtain a quarter of the proceeds from the sale of a confiscated boat.

"Speak-easies," too, will find their trade seriously hampered as a result of a declaration by Federal Judge John C. Knox, who, in closing a soft drink stand for six months, said the Eighteenth Amendment did not "sterilize" the saloons, which are still fitted with bar fixtures and many of which are still selling liquor. Owners of such property, he said, should be held equally guilty with the seller and possessor of liquor.

Seized Liquor Destroyed

While enforcement on land and sea is being organized to its greatest degree of efficiency, the United States marshal here will destroy at Mr. Buckner's order more than 25,000 bottles of Scotch whisky and 7000 gallons of alcohol, all of which was seized from rumrunning ships. At bootleg prices, the liquor is valued at between \$150,000 and \$175,000.

Eleven more chasers and four cutters have sailed from the coast guard base at Clifton, Staten Island, to join the rum blockade. Departure of these craft left but one chaser undergoing repairs and the mother ship, Argus, at the station.

Twenty-four chasers and nine cutters have sailed from Clifton since Tuesday.

HITCH IN HOLLAND
OVER DELEGATION

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, May 7.—The Netherlands delegation for the International Labor Conference at Geneva on May 19 is likely to appear there incomplete, owing to the controversy between the Government and employers. The employers wanted three technical advisers on their behalf, while the Government allows but two. Consequently the employers decided not to appoint representatives.

According to the existing rules it becomes now impossible for the employers' delegation to vote, although it may assist at all meetings.

RADIO BARRED IN RHINELAND

BERLIN, May 6 (AP).—The Socialists today introduced an interpellation in the Reichstag calling attention to the regulations which still prohibit the use of radio in the Rhineland occupied territory, and asking the Government upon what authority "this insulting measure" by the army of occupation is based.

Governor Fuller Will Name

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Air Yachting Clubs
New Sport Forecast

Cleveland, O., May 7.—AIR yachting is not far distant, for it is only a question of a short time when "air clubs" similar to present-day yachting clubs, will be in vogue, each with their myriad of \$250 mooring masts from which will float air yachts designed to hold from one to six persons each.

This forecast was made by Paul W. Litchfield, vice-president and general manager of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, Akron, O., in a radio address here. From "air yachting," he said, will develop larger commercial airships, designed to carry scores of passengers and tons of freight. Legislation to protect American airships from foreign competition is now an urgent need, Mr. Litchfield asserted.

Investigation
of Bankruptcy
Methods Is On

Federal Court Inquiring
Into Alleged Corrupt
Practices of Lawyers

A variety of corrupt bankruptcy and receivership practices are expected to be laid bare and corrective measures applied as the result of the federal investigation, now in progress, of a group of Boston lawyers who are charged with having conspired to force concerns into bankruptcy. While this is the specific practice under investigation by the district attorney's office, it is said that the scope of the inquiry may be broadened as the federal investigators uncover other evidence of irregular practices.

Of the many complaints registered against the administration of the bankruptcy laws in Boston, perhaps none is more insistent than that concerning the manner in which some receivers and trustees perform their duties.

Long Litigation

These complaints involve bankruptcy proceedings and settlements which are permitted to extend over a period of years with no apparent intention on the part of receivers to see that creditors get justice.

It is said that there are today in Boston cases which, so far as court action is concerned, have been completed long ago. These cases are those in which the legally established settlements should have long since been made. These settlements, according to complainants, are still

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PARIS CRITICISM OF HOUGHTON SPEECH IS KEEN

France Greatly Disturbed by Charges Against Sincere Pacifism

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 7.—The storm of criticism which broke around the discourse of Alanson B. Houghton, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, has only today reached its height. But at least one point of some importance has been cleared up.

Much has been made of the absence of the French, Polish and Italian representatives from the board at which the speech was delivered. Now assurance is given that there never was the slightest thought of their exclusion, but that the French Ambassador had other duties. This misunderstanding being explained, however, a considerable number of French journals express regret that America should confound the aggressors and the victims, the vanquished and the victors, enemies and friends, treating Europe as not dividing it, into guilty and innocent.

A Mistaken Impression

It is unfortunate that a large section of the French people have taken the warning in this light, but one is bound to register the impression produced here, mistaken at it is. Before trying to teach a lesson, it is said it would be better to render France justice. Has France done nothing to bring about true peace in Europe? Especially during the last year, it is claimed, it has made great sacrifices and strenuous efforts.

The French appeal to the testimony of the Marquess of Crewe, British Ambassador in Paris, who yesterday declared it a "flagrant folly" to describe the French as militarist. That calumny should be repulsed, and, by wise generosity, moderation, and firmness, Europe may be helped to develop a pacific spirit. The *Figaro* remarks:

Since the London conference American formulas for pacification have been proposed in Europe in respect of reparations. Germany has been assisted by the Dawes plan, put into operation in conditions favorable to Germany. The French economic organization in the Ruhr and the Rhineland has been destroyed. France has risked prestige and material things. Now it is told that this policy has not disarmed and nor resolved the problem of peace.

France Sensitive

France becomes sensitive of the nearest suspicion of accusation, chiefly because it feels its position as debtor. But with regard to the possible deprivation of credits the belief is expressed that no importance need be attached to such menaces. The lending of capital must be treated as a business matter.

It is essential to understand that the agitation provoked on this occasion is an agitation which has reached heights seldom attained, because the American warnings to Europe, which, rightly or wrongly, appear to be directed to France in particular, are the result of error in diplomatic understanding.

If, in the days of Raymond Poincaré, France was resentful of suggestions against its pacifism, today it is indignant because it is conscious of having striven for conciliation. At a moment when France is considering the German offer of a pact any idea of pressure is not helpful. An attempt to force France to accept a particular measure is likely to produce results the contrary of those hoped for.

GASOLINE TAX BILL ADVANCED

HARTFORD, Conn., May 7.—The House here yesterday adopted a bill increasing the tax on gasoline sold in the State to 2 cents a gallon.

World News in Brief

Gothenburg, (AP)—More Swedish tourists for the United States and an increasing number of emigrants to Canada is the effect of the American immigration law on Swedish westward travel, as it pours through this gateway to the Atlantic. While the normal Swedish overflow population is about 20,000 a year, the number admitted as immigrants in the United States is limited for 1925 to 50,000. Canada the young farmers of the north continue to be welcome, and the Canadian governmental authorities have promised co-operation in their distribution.

Seattle, Wash. (AP)—Russia has granted to the United States a 15-year concession to operate in Bering Sea off the coast of Kamchatka. B. R. Anderson & Co., north Pacific agents for the company have announced. The concession includes the Komandorski Islands.

Mexico City (AP)—Vicente Lombardo Toledano, formerly Governor of Puebla, has been appointed by the regional Confederation of Labor as delegate to the International Labor Conference, opening at Geneva May 17. He will attend the conference in the role of observer, owing to the Mexican Government's rejection of participation in any of the activities of the League of Nations.

Copenhagen (AP)—Greenland, which hitherto has used the coinage of its mother country, Denmark, is shortly to have a coinage of its own. The coins will carry on one side the figure of a polar bear. The bills will be an especially strong paper to withstand the rough handling they will receive in circulation through the Eskimo colonies.

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands (AP)—The United States naval dirigible Los Angeles circled over this city Wednesday and returned to the west. She dropped a small parachute containing newspapers and a message to the Governor. The town was decorated for the occasion, with American flags flying from almost every building.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (AP)—Rare the tourist who does not leave Brazil with a souvenir in the shape of a semiprecious stone. Some buy the stones in large numbers, for a local jeweler declares he sold approximately 4,000 aquamarines, for approximately \$20,000, to the 385 Americans on board the steamer recently in this harbor.

FREE STATE MAKES ULSTERMAN JUDGE

Five of Nine Judges of Two Irish Courts Are Protestant

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, May 7.—The vacancy in the Free State judiciary, due to the retirement of Justice Charles O'Connor, Master of the Rolls here under the British régime, from the Supreme Court, has now been filled by promoting Justice Murnaghan from the High Court and appointing Sergeant Hanna to the High Court in the place of Justice Murnaghan. Both these judges took the oath yesterday. Justice Hanna's appointment is a striking example of tolerance in the Free State. He is an Ulsterman and a Presbyterian. Moreover, during the Irish war for independence he took a strong anti-Nationalist attitude, as was to be expected from his Orange associations. He represented the British military authorities in the Sheehy-Skeffington inquiry. Up to the time of the treaty he practiced on the Belfast circuit, but on the establishment of Northern Ireland he decided to remain with the Dublin courts.

The result is that, of nine judges of the Free State Supreme Court and High Court, five are Protestant and four Roman Catholic. Moreover, of these nine, four are Ulstermen, they being Justices Murnaghan, Wylie Johnston, and now Hanna. The Protestant judges are Justices Fitzgibbon, Meredith, Wylie, Johnstone, Hanna.

These appointments have significantly aroused no interest in the Free State itself, where they are treated as but natural, but among visitors to the country they have caused a good deal of comment.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE RECOVERING

By Special Cable

MANCHESTER, Eng., May 7.—The joint standing committee of the cotton trade organization recently formed to review the position of the cotton industry with a view to finding a remedy for the troubles yesterday reported that the Lancashire cotton trade is gradually recovering, although handicapped by the diminished purchasing power of consumers all over the world. The committee found that in a few specific markets a certain particular class of cloth formerly bought in regular large quantities is no longer demanded in such volume, owing to the inability of consumers to pay the price necessary for high-class goods. It regards a general reduction in prices, however, as not possible. In view of the committee's findings, the Manchester Guardian says in an editorial this morning: "It is greatly to be regretted, if not wholly to be wondered at, that it can no more hopeful way of stimulating recovery."

BENGAL RESTORES 'CUT SIN THE BUDGET'

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, May 7.—The Government of Bengal has announced its decision regarding cuts made by the Legislative Council during the budget discussion in March. The large cuts under the heads of "land, revenue, settlement and government solicitor" have been fully restored. The police cuts have been restored, except 10,000 rupees under the heading "inspectors pay." Fourteen thousand rupees have been sanctioned temporarily for the Governor's band.

French legislation is to be introduced at the July session regarding the balance of this grant which the Swarajists cut from 80,000 rupees to 40,000 rupees.

PARK COMMISSIONER NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 7 (Special)—Nathan D. Bill, who has given to this city several of its best playgrounds, was yesterday elected president of the Park Commission to succeed Col. Stanhope E. Blunt.

Washington—The new Norse-American commemorative issue of postage stamps, a 2-cent and a 5-cent, will be placed on sale May 18 at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Benson and Northfield, Minn., Algona and Decorah, Ia., and Washburn, D. T. The stamps were issued in connection with the centennial celebration of the arrival at New York of the first group of immigrants from Norway on Oct. 9, 1825. The 2-cent stamp bears a picture of the ship Restaurationen, in which the immigrants came, while the 5-cent stamp shows a Viking ship.

Lansing, Mich.—Because it would be a reversion to "monarchical autocracy" and "such an office has no place in a republican form of government," Alexander J. Groesbeck, Governor of Michigan, vetoed the bill which would have permitted the Governor to appoint a poet laureate for Michigan.

Copenhagen (AP)—Strikes and lock-outs with resultant industrial conditions and the reduction of the circulation of money has had a curious effect upon the Danish krona, causing it to rise in value as compared to the dollar. The dollar was quoted here yesterday at 5.31, as compared to 5.50 in March and 7.68 in November, 1920.

New York—John Barrymore, just home from London, where he played a successful season in "Hamlet," announces that he hopes to produce the Shakespearean masterpiece in German in Berlin this fall.

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Kansas Motor Bus Lines Cut Rail Incomes

Train Service Curtailed as Automobile Routes Take Short-Haul Traffic

TOPEKA, Kan., May 6 (Special Correspondence)—Hearings being held under Kansas' new motor bus law disclose that 121 motor bus lines, passenger and freight, are operating out of the chief cities, resulting in upsetting railway service over short hauls and abandonment of train service in parts of the State because of lack of patronage. The motor bus routes give service over 30 to 100 miles of highway.

At the Wichita Union Station in 1918, it was shown, 600,000 passenger tickets were sold. Last year, with a larger population in the surrounding territory, 301,000 were sold. Fifteen motor bus lines are operated out of that city.

From Topeka to Kansas City, 76 miles, there is a new hard surfaced road. The three railroads connecting the cities report traffic over this particular route is \$1000 a day less than a few years ago. Eighteen large buses make regular trips, always filled.

Short Haul Freight

Under the new law the motor bus lines must show "necessity" for their operation in order to receive a permit to operate. That the new method of transportation will increase seems likely, for the State is rapidly extending its hard surfaced roads. A gasoline tax of 2 cents a gallon, effective May 1, with license fees for cars, will raise \$5,000,000 a year, it is estimated. Highways already improved will be extended. Motor bus lines further advantage.

Freight is delivered from many wholesale houses to towns within 50 miles from door to door at the same cost as railway freight alone, saving two handlings and drays. As a result the freight cars lose local shipments.

In addition there is the increasing number of motorists. Nearly 500 new cars a day are being registered in Kansas and for next year 450,000 tags have been ordered—this for a population of 1,800,000. Installment plan systems, with mortgages or other legal claims on the car, are resorted to in more than half the purchases, it is said, but the buying goes on and more roads are required.

Out in the interior of the State there are stretches of 20 to 50 miles of road, only waiting for connection to make cross state highways. It is expected that a state system will eventually complete the plan already laid out to cover the entire State with through highways of concrete.

Motorbus Future

When Missouri's state system is completed—the St. Louis-Kansas City line is promised by next January—the tourist will be able to drive from Abilene, 165 miles west of Kansas City, to New York and Boston without leaving the pavement, with the exception of two counties, about 40 miles, where dirt roads yet remain.

With the motorbus lines and the private motorcar the entire structure of transportation is being changed and the possibility of such depreciation in income on branch rail lines, needed for the movement of products, hampering service for producers is a real possibility.

Cities are levying license fees on motorbus lines; the State has added a higher tax for tags, but the public so patronize the lines that they seem likely, it is said, to absorb the local transportation movement, including freight for moderate distances.

VATICAN CONCORDAT SOUGHT BY RUMANIA

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, May 7.—Following interruption of the negotiations begun last year, representatives of the Rumanian Government have now returned to Rome to endeavor to arrange a concordat with the Vatican.

Semiofficial organs express confidence in the successful outcome of the present negotiations, but insist that the constitutional pre-eminence of the Orthodox church cannot be violated, and that the Government must have the power to supervise ecclesiastical appointments. A successful conclusion of the concordat would have far-reaching influence upon Hungarian, Saxon, and other minorities.

GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL

General Railway Signal for the March 31 quarter reports net profit of \$213,427 after interest, depreciation and federal tax, earned after preferred dividends, to \$1.35 a share on 40,672 common shares.



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Greek Delegates to Quinquennial



Left to Right: Helley C. Apostolidi, and Mrs. Pappadimitriou.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL DELEGATES HEAR ALIEN CODE DEFENDED

(Continued from Page 1)

circularizing a number of organizations and obtaining different replies.

The attempt to draw other groups into closer co-operation was named by Lady Aberdeen as one of the four outstanding pieces of work during the last five years, the others being work in connection with the League of Nations and the International Labor Office, issuance of the children's charter, and stimulation of conferences on prevention of the cause of war.

The convention is proceeding slowly, as must be the case in any meeting where three official languages are used. The ordinary procedure is for the original statement to be in English, followed by a translation first into French and then into German. The international cast of the meeting is further tinged by the national flags which mark the places of the delegations. Great Britain in the center front, Germany at one side and France at the other, the Scandinavian sitters behind the French, the Balkan representatives behind Great Britain and southern Europeans and South Americans behind the Germans.

Interesting Rollcall

The back of the hall, the boxes and the balconies are being used by the United States delegates, the patrons who have each contributed \$100 toward the expenses of the meeting, and the representatives of the 38 national organizations which make up the membership of the National Council. In the aisles and on the platform are the pages, their white dresses marked by vivid red, white and blue ribbon worn as shoulder sashes.

The official length of the rollcall of the United States House of Representatives was outdone by the length of the list of names read by Frø Bæcker of Norway, international secretary, at the opening session, but even that phase of the program had its thrill for the internationalists, as the clipped syllables of the Norwegian pronunciation rang through the hall of the Washington auditorium, answered by the staccato of the French, the murmurs of the British and the guttural voices of the Central Europeans. Now and then the ready tongue of Frø Bæcker faltered at a Holland or Yugoslav name and she would ston to say something reproachfully. "Really, I cannot pronounce that, you know."

Frø Bæcker participated in another interesting ceremony when a white satin banner bearing the Council insignia was presented as Norway's gift.

Two invitations of interest have come to the convention, one for 20 guests to visit Vassar College from May 17 to 20 and another for a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt on May 22, the New York City women promising motors to take the guests from New York to Westchester.

The reception which President and Mrs. Coolidge gave Wednesday for the delegates had an echo in another reception at the White House for United States women who had been

PAINT DEALERS MEET IN BOSTON

New England Group Aiding in Big Campaign to "Save the Surface"

Representatives of the paint and varnish industries of New England gathered at the American House for the opening session of a conference, called by the national committee of the "Save the Surface" campaign. Charles S. Robbins, president of the New England Paint Club, presided at the meeting which began at 2 o'clock. A session for the salesmen only will be held at 5 o'clock tonight.

"It is now possible for the houseowner to paint and pay on convenient terms," Arthur M. East, of Philadelphia, business manager of the "Save the Surface" campaign, who is in Boston to explain the plan to the trade, said.

"It has taken a long time to devise a way of applying the installment-payment plan for painting, which cannot be repossessed as in the case of an automobile. But the home is a tangible piece of property which cannot be moved. The owner, unlike the renter is a substantial citizen and usually has some equity in the property, even though it be heavily mortgaged."

A. H. Avery of the duPont Company and chairman of the committee on arrangements, explained the plan as follows: "The painter submits a written estimate to the home-owner. If satisfactory arrangements are made, the owner agrees to pay the painter one-fifth of the amount of the contract on completion of the job and the balance to the financing company in not more than 10 equal monthly instalments. The painter receives the balance of his money from the finance company."

"The many aspects of paint and its value to the householder makes this plan one of great interest. Surveys have demonstrated that a large part of property deterioration is due to the activities of rot and rust. Paint is a certain preventative against the destructive forces. Besides its aesthetic value it is likewise an assurance against bacterial insects and vermin, and can be easily cleaned. This accounts for the growing preference for painted walls."

The retail men of the trade will meet tomorrow at 1 o'clock while the contracting painters will confer at 2 o'clock. A final meeting of all representatives will be held tomorrow night.

LONDON ANNOUNCES AIR MAIL CHANGES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 7.—Beginning May 9, the Postmaster-General announces, the new air mail will close in London simultaneously with the ordinary American mail, for onward transmission from New York by the San Francisco air mail service.

A special fee of 1s. 3d. per ounce will land a letter in San Francisco in about nine days from London; from London to Chicago in eight days, at a fee of 6d.; from London to Cheyenne in about nine days, at a fee of 11d. New air postal facilities were also announced to France, Switzerland, Germany, Morocco and western Algeria.

PARIS, May 7 (AP)—A lull is reported on the fighting front in Morocco, where Rifian tribesmen under Abd-el-Krim, after crossing the neutral strip along the Spanish frontier, are attempting to secure a foothold in the French zone.

The Rifians gave unexpected trouble yesterday, seasoned fighters, apparently led by veterans well-versed in modern methods of warfare, being thrown to the fore. Advancing against the enemy's flank in the region of Djebel Bibane, a French column under General Colombat, met with sturdy resistance from a strong contingent. While this sudden stiffening of the rebel front is recognized as of moment, no apprehension over the ultimate outcome is felt here.

CLERICS BACK ZARATE LETTER

MEXICO CITY, May 7 (AP)—The archbishops and bishops of Mexico have declared their support of the statement contained in the pastoral letter of Jose de Jesus Manrique Zarate, Bishop of Huejutla, who has been cited to the Attorney-General by the Department of the Interior for his allegedly seditious utterances.

FIVE NATIONS' MASONS LINKED WITH NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 6.—The New York State Grand Lodge of Masons, at its one hundred and forty-fourth annual communication, approved recognition of the grand lodges of the Argentine Republic and of Spain, to the extent of allowing foreign representatives of these bodies to visit and affiliate with New York lodges.

The Grand Lodge also approved resolutions entering into fraternal relations, through an exchange of representatives, with the 4 grand lodges of Greece, Turkey and a new Grand Lodge, "Zur Brudertreu," established last year in Leipzig, Ger.

The edict of William A. Rowan, grand master, severing relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium, because the Bible was removed from the altars and other reasons, was unanimously approved.

COTTON CONGRESS ON JUNE 4

VIENNA, May 6 (AP)—The opening of the International Cotton Congress here has been fixed for June 4. More than 300 delegates, representing 20 countries, are expected, including five from the United States and 90 from Great Britain.

420,373 MOTORS, APRIL PRODUCTION

Figures Reported as Highest in History

DETROIT, May 6 (AP)—A new high monthly production total of 420,373 cars was reached in the automobile industry in the United States in April, directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, meeting today, announced. The figure was estimated on factory shipment reports.

The largest month previously on record was May, 1923, when the total was 404,430. The biggest single month last year was March, when 393,370 cars were manufactured.

Growth of suburbs and the improvement of farming conditions have created the demand which has lifted automobile sales to a new peak, Charles Clifton, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said. "Low prices of automobile products, now about 29 per cent below pre-war prices, constitute an added reason why the public can buy automobiles," he said.

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School Chorus of 1600 Voices Made Feature of "Music Week"

Concert by Lincoln Settlement House Orchestra Scheduled at Library—Gallo Symphony Band Entertains Noon Crowds on Boston Common

Three musical organizations of great promise, though not as generally known as they deserve, were featured of "Music Week" festivities in Boston today. The Gallo Symphony Band of 40 members, Stanislas Gallo, conductor, gave a concert on Boston Common this noon, a contribution by the Boston Park Commissioners.

Mr. Gallo and his band have set themselves to educating the public at large in music appreciation through indoor and outdoor concerts, to encourage the study of music and to assist young musicians in their professional careers.

The second group was the public school children who were gathered for a concert at Symphony Hall at 4 p. m. under John A. O'Shea, director of music in the schools. There was to be a chorus of 1600 and a symphony orchestra. Mr. O'Shea was prepared to show the public what the school children of the city can do musically with a view to having them participate in future civic celebrations and of gaining support for further development of music in the schools.

Lincoln House Orchestra
The third organization is the Lincoln House Orchestra, conducted by Jacques Hoffman, which is to give a concert at 8:15 this evening in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. An amateur orchestra of more than 50 players, it was organized only a few years ago among young men of Lincoln Settlement House who had practically no knowledge of music, more with the object of interesting them in something worth while than of developing a real orchestra. Its accompaniment was provided by an invitation from the "Music Week" committee to play in a large theater, taking its place with other professional organizations.

The "Musical Mosaics," performance of last evening, was repeated again this evening. A review of it will be found elsewhere in this paper. The feature of tomorrow's program is a concert by the senior choir of Perkins Institution, Edwin L. Garfield, conductor, assisted by the Vanni Symphony Ensemble and Edith Matthews, soprano, Antonio Martone, tenor and Walter Kidder, bass. It is to be given at 3:30 p. m. in Jordan Hall. Perkins Institution maintains two choirs, a junior choir of 60 primary school children and senior chorus of 100 singers and post graduate pupils.

A feature that has attracted much attention takes place daily at 1 p. m. in the window at 162 Boylston Street. There John Orth, pianist, in the costume of Franz Liszt with whom he studied, plays on a piano like Liszt's own in a studio which is modeled after the great composer. There is an amplifier in the window.

Program for Friday
9 a. m.—Harvard, Mr. Ballantine, Counterpoint.
9:15 a. m.—Shepard School, concert by Shepard Chorus of 30, Minnie Fowler Scott, director.
10 a. m.—Harvard, Mr. Hill, instrumentation and the orchestra.
12 noon—Harvard, Mr. Hill, History of Music.
12:30 p. m.—Band concert on Common, 55 members, Le Roy S. Kenfield, conductor.
1:30 p. m.—Bach, of the C. C. Harvey Company Store, 144 Boylston Street, trumpet calls by the "Clarion Trumpeters."
2 p. m.—E. P. Tilton School, Mattapan, presentation of Musical activities.
3:30 p. m.—Jordan Hall, concert by the choir of Perkins Institution.
4:40 p. m.—Wellesley College, string quartet, Dr. Leo R. Lewis, director.
7:45 p. m.—Newton High School.

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recital by the high school orchestra and Glee Club, and the West Newton Music School Orchestra.

8 p. m.—St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Park and Vernon streets, Brookline. Concert of organ and voice, under the auspices of the Women Organ Players Club of Boston. Miss Edith Lang and Mrs. Dorothy A. Sprague, organists, and the quartet of St. Mark's Church.

8 p. m.—Kates Hall, Y. M. C. A., concert by the Boston Saxophone Orchestra, Mr. Abdon Laus, director.

8 p. m.—Pelix Fox School of Piano Playing, 102 Marlborough Street, pianoforte recital by Karl Switzer.

8 p. m.—Welman Conservatory of Music, Malden, Mass., concert by the Prelude Club.

8:15 p. m.—Band concert on Common, 40 pieces, Roland Reasoner, conductor.

8:15 p. m.—Fenway School Center, 815 Fenway, Blackstone Center, concert by the Shepard Stores Associates, directed by Minnie Fowler Scott.

"Musical Mosaics" Given of Renowned Composers
An unusual entertainment, entitled "Musical Mosaics," was presented in the Fine Arts Theater last night, as a part of the Civic Music Festival and for the benefit of the Settlement Music Schools. It consisted of the dramatic presentation of incidents in the lives of great composers. The characters were impersonated by resident musicians who played appropriate music.

They were assisted by the Eighteenth Century Symphony Ensemble under the direction of Raffaele Martino. The production was devised by Mrs. William J. Fisher and supervised by E. E. Clive. Mrs. Catherine S. Sweet was the author of the scenario.

The first number showed Paderm, impersonated by T. Francis Burke, directing a choir made up of Boston College students, in the music of his "Pavane Angelique." "Adore, mus Te, Christe," and "O Bone Jesu," and portrayed the triumph of Paderm's art over the opposition of curious chorists. The performance of the music was highly creditable.

Bach, Mozart, Beethoven
In the next scene, Richard Platt depicted Sebastian Bach, in the midst of his large and astonishingly well behaved family, completing the cantata, "How Wonderful is the Morning," which was immediately performed in the domestic circle; instructing little Philip Emanuel (charmingly portrayed by Mirio di Napoli) in the performance on the harpsichord of the Gavotte from the Third English Suite, and finally accompanying the family in a Chorale.

Then the boy Mozart, engagingly impersonated by Miss Florence di Napoli, interrupted impudently on the indulgent court of Maria Theresa and performed several numbers on the spinet with appropriate virtuosity.

After an intermission, Beethoven (Hayes Sturges) was discovered alone in his apartment, finishing the Allegro ma non troppo of his Quartet op. 18, No. 4. Four friends came in to play it. They took it as a musical joke at first, and even after playing it admitted they did not understand it, but Beethoven, with characteristic lack of urbanity and modesty, assured them that a less

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stupid posterity would appreciate his music.

Schubert and Chopin
Next, Schubert (Richard Appel), visiting Herr von Keller, played the piano accompaniments for the song "Impatience," sung by Miss Dorothy Peterson; the Cantata op. 158, sung by Miss Peterson, Joseph Lautner and Morris Brown, and the "Erlking," sung as a humorous trio by Miss Peterson, Mr. Lautner and George Reinick.

Chopin was revealed seated by himself in his Paris apartment, and in the person of Jesus Maria Sanromá played his A flat major Ballade to his own honor and the pleasure of the audience.

Finally, Miss Bertie Braggiotti gave Salome's Dance with fine artistry. Miss Mary Campbell played Strauss's music on the piano.

Settings and costumes were appropriate. Altogether a most original and enjoyable entertainment. It is being repeated this afternoon and this evening.

PRIMARY PETITION HEARING ADJOURNED
Maine Initiated Bill Signatures Are Questioned

AUGUSTA, Me., May 7.—Adjournment until next Monday was taken at the hearing before Ralph O. Brewster to determine the legality of 2610 of the 12,863 signatures to petitions on the initiated bill, filed in February during the session of the Legislature, to repeal the direct primary law of this State.

No one appeared at the hearing yesterday to defend the petitions. Franklin Fisher of Lewiston, former Deputy Attorney-General, conducted the case for those who claim that a sufficient number of the signatures are illegal to reduce the total below the 12,000 required for an initiated referendum. Witnesses will be summoned to give testimony on Monday.

Governor Brewster issued a statement in which he said that the justices of the supreme judicial court of Maine have pointed out in particular that the "right to petition is akin to the right to suffrage and must not be exercised by proxy at any time." He emphasized that "an original, individual signature is the only one that can be received, and certification of any other is a very serious offense."

Whole groups of names appeared to have been written by the same person on some of the petitions, it was claimed.

MAINE CENTRAL TO TAKE OVER LINE
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 7.—Another step in the general process of railroad consolidation has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission which under a ruling made public yesterday approved acquisition by the Maine Central Railway of the Hereford Railway Company, control to be secured by purchase of capital stock.

The acquisition at the same time authorized the Maine Central to abandon operation of a portion of the Hereford line in New Hampshire, the only section which is not in Canadian territory. Arrangements have been made to establish joint rates with other railroads which will move freight now moving over the lines of the two roads involved.

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TECH DEBATES FORCED DRILL

Institute Head Approves Public Discussion of Compulsory Course

In approving the public debate on military preparedness held this afternoon in the large assembly hall at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Institute, reaffirmed its policy of toleration toward free discussion.

"I approve of public discussion of this subject," said Dr. Stratton. "At the Institute we have always been tolerant. In the past it has been the custom always to grant permission for public discussions to those who came openly and frankly with a statement of what they wished to say."

Criticism by some Tech students of the policy of maintaining a Reserve Officers Training Corps at the Institute was renewed following the recent discussion on the subject at Boston University, and the debate arranged for this afternoon on the general subject: "Resolved, that military preparedness is the best insurance against war." Maj. Herbert S. Johnson spoke for, and Prof. Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College against the proposition. Dean M. Fuller of the department of English at Technology presided.

This is not true, when asked about the statement of Abraham Wirin, secretary for New England of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, that "Tech gets \$40,000 annually from the United States Government for maintaining a military system," said:

"This is not true. The annual benefit of \$21,973.35 which the Institute receives under the terms of the Morrill Land Grant Acts of 1862 and 1890 cannot reasonably be construed as payment for permitting military science to be taught."

Dr. Stratton called attention to the text of the Act of 1862, which provides for the foundation and maintenance of state colleges "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other natural scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

Col. Frederick W. Phisterer, professor of military science in charge of the department, said: "I approve of this debate. I believe that the more free and open discussion of honest convictions on the subject of national defense, the better for national defense."

ORGANIST TO PLAY FOR CONSERVATORY
Raymond Robinson, organist of King's Chapel and member of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, will give an organ recital complimentary to teachers, students and friends of the

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Conservatory in Jordan Hall Friday evening. His program will include a work by his colleague Henry M. Dunham, the Adagio from the First Sonata.

A meeting of present and former students of the Conservatory who have under consideration becoming candidates for the degrees of bachelor of music and bachelor of school music, which the Conservatory has been authorized to grant, will be held in Reel Hall on Thursday at 1 p. m.

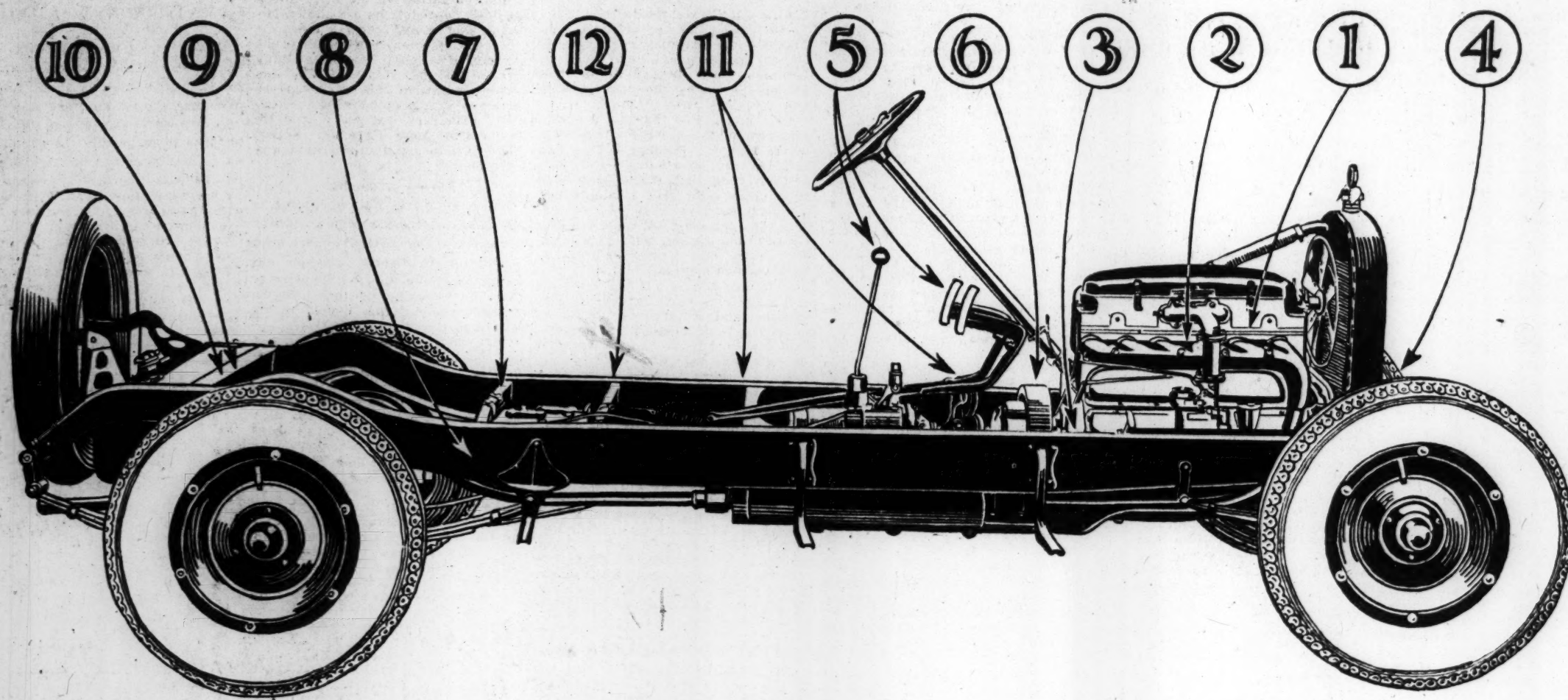
At the Friday afternoon dramatic recital of the Conservatory pantomime and rehearsal class, Louis L. Hall, of the Boston Stock Company, will read several Shakespearean selections.

MUSIC
Chatman—Bradley
M. Louetta Chatman, soprano, and E. Willis Bradley, tenor, gave a recital in Steiner Hall last night. Mrs. Chatman sang songs by Coleridge-Taylor, Rubinstein, Burleigh and others and airs by Mozart and Thomas. Mr. Bradley sang airs by Lehmann and Coleridge-Taylor. Together they sang the duet of Aida and Radames from "Aida."

It is undeniable that the program was beyond the present attainment of the singers. Perhaps if they had confined their efforts to the spirituals of their race, they would have been in happier vein. Mrs. Chatman and Mr. Bradley have much to learn before they can meet with marked success in their chosen field. In a word, they have tried to run before they have learned to walk.

It is only fair to add that the very

Twelve Major Reasons Why the Reo Is Not Only Good—But Better



Superior Chassis Construction the Reason for Reo's Long Life

Long life is one of the outstanding characteristics of the Reo automobile.

This assertion requires no proof—for it is a matter of common knowledge. It is as freely admitted by competitors as it is claimed by Reo owners.

Statistics prove that no other automobile selling within one thousand dollars of Reo's price is as long-lived as Reo.

And the high degree of owner-satisfaction resulting from this longevity is a most conspicuous factor in the constant growth of Reo's popularity.

* * * * *

Frequently we are asked the reasons for Reo's extraordinary durability—why it is that a Reo will yield so many more thousands of miles of service than will other cars selling at the same price, or even at a much higher price.

There is no mystery about it. None whatever. *The ruggedness—the long life—of the Reo automobile is the direct and inevitable result of superior chassis construction.*

Phrased otherwise, there are incorporated in the Reo chassis life-prolonging features—not one, but many—which are not found in other cars selling at Reo's price, but which are found in cars selling hundreds of dollars higher than Reo.

The diagram shown above pictures *twelve* of the more important of these features. Not even a full page advertisement is big enough for a detailed explanation of each of these features—and its advantages; but for most automobile buyers of today, a mere enumeration of the features is sufficient. For instance, most buyers, nowadays, are aware of the superiority of ground cylinders over reamed or honed cylinders—but *most of them do not yet realize that ground cylinders are obtainable in a 120-inch wheelbase, six-cylinder, four-door, five-passenger Sedan selling at Reo's price.*

And yet that—together with all of the other features enumerated—is precisely what Reo offers.

* * * * *

Why is it that Reo can incorporate in an automobile selling at a moderate price expensive features which are found in no other car of like price?

Because Reo's overhead is not loaded with interest charges on bonds, preferred stock or bank loans—for Reo has none. Because Reo's unbroken record of not missing a cash discount not only effects a saving to the extent of the discount but makes Reo a preferred buyer of all materials. Because Reo has no high-salaried absentee officials and directors. Because Reo being a manufacturer—not a mere assembler—pays no profit or overhead to parts makers. And because a diversified line of products gives Reo a steady year-round production, reducing labor turnover to a minimum and eliminating the expensive "off-seasons" that add so tremendously to overhead costs of most automobile manufacturers.

1 Ground Cylinders

Admittedly superior to reamed or honed cylinders. Make a more perfect seal between pistons, rings and cylinder bores; eliminate troubles due to imperfect seal—such as oil-pumping, excessive carbon deposits and frequent valve grinding. They are more expensive to machine, but less expensive to operate, because they insure maximum smoothness, power and efficiency throughout the life of the motor.

2 Giant Valves

Reo's distinctive valve arrangement—intake valves, in head, exhaust valves, in side—makes possible the use of much larger valves. This arrangement combines the advantage of the valve-in-head (maximum power) with the advantage of the L-Head type (quietness). Reo's greatly oversized valves yield more power with shorter lift. Reo valves are water-jacketed around their entire circumference, eliminating warpage.

3 Short, Heavy Crankshaft

The perfectly balanced crankshaft, made of electrically treated manganese steel and supported over an exceptionally large portion of its length by main bearings, makes "whipping"—and therefore vibration—impossible.

4 Steering Spindles and Arms Integral

A great factor of safety is found in Reo's distinctive method of forging the steering spindles and steering arms in one piece. This feature is not found on other cars.

5 Exclusive Reo Control

Reo's exclusive control—providing for operation of both service and emergency brakes by foot pedals—eliminates the hand-brake entirely, and provides the simplest and safest system of operation known to motordom. Reo owners, having experienced the benefits of this type of control, will have no other.

6 13-Plate Clutch

Only the highest priced cars—and Reo—use a clutch having as many as thirteen plates. Accessibility, long life and smoothness of action definitely mark the Reo clutch.

7 Frame Has Six Cross Members

Reo's heavy frame is supported by six cross-members, as well as by the inner-frame. This promotes safety, as well as relieving the body and power units of torque and strain resulting from road shocks.

8 Reo Has a Torque Arm

The torque-arm type of drive is standard on the Reo chassis. This is vastly superior to the usual method of driving through the rear springs, for it relieves the springs and universal joints of the strain of starting and braking and of clutching and de-clutching. Only the highest priced cars—and Reo—use torque arms.

9 Rear Axle

Most cars in Reo's price-class use a three-piece or five-piece malleable axle housing and steel tubing. Reo uses a two-piece pressed steel housing, riveted and electrically welded into one piece, of steel girder construction. This makes the strongest type axle that can be built.

10 Extra Large Axle Shafts

Reo's axle shafts are extra large—being as great as two inches in diameter at their largest point. This compares with a much smaller shaft used on competitive cars.

11 Distribution of Weight

Reo power units are mounted on an inner frame—distinguished from the "unit-power mounting" in vogue on other medium priced cars. This, together with the amidship-mounting of transmission—another distinctive Reo feature—effects a more even distribution of weight of motor and transmission throughout the length of the chassis. This is one major reason for the easy-riding qualities for which Reo is famous.

12 Not a Light Chassis

The T-6 Chassis, on which all Reo Passenger Cars are mounted, weighs (without fenders and running boards) 2385 pounds. The Reo is not a "light-six."

Reo Motor Car Company

Lansing, Michigan

Women of Fifty Lands to Insist on World Freedom From Liquor

Child Education to Form Key to Work of World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Its Constructive Efforts for Future of Human Race

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Women from more than 50 countries will go to Edinburgh next month to reiterate the appeal for a dry world, which they have made in 11 preceding conventions, beginning in Boston 24 years ago. Law enforcement in the United States, tightening of temperance regulations wherever they exist in the world, widening of local option areas, extension of closed hours for saloons—these are the points which will be stressed by the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union during its sessions from June 19 to June 24.

But pre-eminently the emphasis will be on education, for this has been the special task of the woman's temperance organizations in all countries. How 22,000,000 Japanese children are being taught temperance in schools, the substitution of sailors' rests for saloons in Bombay and Rangoon and Colombo, tram posters in Belgium, organization of young people in France and Germany and Austria, summer schools in England, temperance tents at fairs in the United States and Canada—these are among the many means and methods of spreading prohibition sentiment which the women will discuss, for theirs has been the quiet, orderly, constructive task of building dry public opinion through education and knowledge and conviction.

Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the world organization, leaves the last of the month for Scotland, accompanied by Miss Julia F. Deane, editor of the Union Signal, the organ of the United States branch, and chairman of the world publicity committee.

Large American Delegation
Miss Gordon will be followed by a large United States delegation, for which part of the Zealand has been reserved, sailing from New York on June 4, in charge of Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer of the United States branch. Two days later the Canadian delegation will sail from Montreal in charge of Mrs. Blanche R. Johnston of Toronto, one of the world secretaries.

Delegates are going to the convention from the new countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. They are coming from as far as Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the mission fields of the Orient and from Egypt, as well as from the Scandinavian countries, and central and southern Europe.

Important enough as an expression of the desire of civilized nations for world prohibition, the convention has added significance as a peace-builder. For 40 years it has advocated international peace, discussing world peace in the days before that was considered a dull topic, holding its lines in enemy and ally countries throughout the war, and coming together in the post-war days to show that with the women there are no national limits in world peace. A new and stronger declaration of policy on world peace is expected to come out of this convention. In addition, the organization is expected to extend its courageous stand against legalized vice.

New Headquarters
Among the forward steps which the United States group will reiterate to the convention is the new headquarters in Chautauque, which will be opened on July 2 and dedicated on Aug. 15. Miss Gordon will return from Edinburgh for the dedication and the following week of exercises which will be held three times a day. A citizenship forum, a school for W. C. T. U. leaders, and a social hour will take place each day, making the new house a vital center for carrying forward the work of law enforcement in the United States. The house, which is in an excellent location on the lake front next to the Chautauque Woman's Club and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, will have as its first summer Mrs. Frances W. Graham of Lockport, a familiar and popular figure in the United States organization.

It is especially appropriate that it should be in the year of a world convention that this house should be opened at Chautauque, where are clustered so many memories of the birth of the woman's prohibition movement. It was on Dec. 23, 1873, that 70 women, without any preconceived plan, at a religious meeting in Hillsboro, O., decided upon a crusade. The following morning the women, with a group of men who had pledged co-operation, met with Mrs. Thompson and her church. It is recorded that, when the men had accomplished the opening of the meeting, the women sat in silence, until a minister who was present said: "Brethren, I see that the ladies will do nothing while we remain here, so adjourn, leaving this new work with God and the women."

Women Use Hatchet
Then the women took courage. They read from the Bible and prayed. Finally, they sang an old hymn, "Give to the Winds Thy Fears," and then they formed in marching order, two by two, and went up to the main street on the first of that series of visits to drug stores, saloons and hotels, which was to sweep that part of the country. Sometimes the women won pledges and emptied saloons by their prayers. Sometimes they destroyed the stock in trade with hatchets.

In the following August the National Sunday School Assembly met at Chautauque. Mattie Brown wrote a little group of women around her and wrote a call for a national delegated convention to meet in Cleveland. The call was handed up to Bishop Vincent and the following November the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed.

Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle. The world presidency returned to the United States in 1922 when Miss Gordon was chosen.

More Cordiality in Evidence
The tour of the United States delegates to the convention will include Bristol, the English Lakes, Glasgow

the boat and the patience of the delegates was rewarded by what Mr. Woods calls "a glorious trip about 5 o'clock on the second afternoon." The party went on to Toronto and Niagara Falls.

And then in 1920 when the United States delegates went to the London convention, there was the shortage of transportation facilities, when no reservations were made on trains, and the 200 women had to be taken to the station and somehow gotten into the coaches. Countries were watching out against propaganda with vigor at that time and there was all the solemn business of signing pledges to abstain from propaganda while traveling in a foreign land.

This year Mr. Woods anticipates a more cordial welcome for his party than ever before and an easy and delightful trip.

Two Bright Lights of Temperance Cause



MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS
Treasurer of National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Helen Barton, Organizer of Scottish Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

At the Trossachs, Edinburgh, London by way of Boothby where Lady Cecilia Roberts, daughter of Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, will entertain the delegation at luncheon, and several days of sight-seeing in London.

Walter H. Woods of Boston, who is managing and will accompany the tour, has arranged for such trips for the organization since 1908. "There is a marked difference in the cordiality with which the women are received now and the attitude shown them even fifteen years ago," he says.

In 1906 Mr. Woods was standing on the pier waiting for the English delegates to land on their way to the Boston convention. Miss Agnes Slack, who for 30 years has been identified with the world organization, had sent word to two tourist agencies to have representatives meet the delegates on their arrival with plans to submit, the delegates to take their choice then and there. But it happened that the ship came in on Sunday, and Mr. Woods, then an agency employee was the only one on the dock. So to him fell the opportunity and he took the party to Washington, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal and back to Boston, whence they sailed. Four years later he took 187 United States delegates from Montreal to the Glasgow convention and on to France, Switzerland and Italy.

"In those days you could get a top-dock steamer for \$45," said Mr. Woods with a reminiscent twinkle in his eye, "and you could do the whole trip for what it costs now to go to Scotland."

Mr. Woods and the delegates have had some trying days together. There was the 1913 trip of the British delegates to Brooklyn, when the whole party was manacled for two days in Montreal, trying to get through the Thousand Islands. It was the last trip of the season for

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
I. H. Striker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fred H. Dow, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Aldwyn Bond-Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Fred H. Dow, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. E. E. Cully, Oakland, Calif.
R. B. Cully, Oakland, Calif.
Harold Livingston, Rushville, Ill.
Mrs. Harriet Livingston, Lewiston, Me.
Mrs. P. D. Neel, Fairhaven, N. J.
Mrs. David Kiebert, East Milton, Mass.
Maurice Reif, Shanghai, China.
Mrs. Genevieve H. Pendexter, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Lillian Lee Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Miriam E. Clark, Northampton, Mass.
Mrs. R. R. Pease, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Frederick A. Kramer, Albany, N. Y.

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Table d'Hôte 12:30-3; Supper 5:7-30
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Radio Programs
Evening Features
FOR FRIDAY, MAY 8
GREENWICH TIME
(British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)
8:25 p. m.—Manchester, Eng. (375 Meters)
6 p. m.—Second edition of "The 7:30 Review."
8:30 p. m.—Bournemouth, Eng. (385 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Song Cycles, "In a Persian Garden" and "The Daisy Chain." (Liza Lehmann).
8:30 p. m.—Newcastle, Eng. (400 Meters)
8 p. m.—Symphony Concert.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEL, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 6:15—Frank Whitaker, tenor, 6:30—A. E. Richardson presents "The Four Merry Milkmen"—Program of music, 7:30—Continuation of program by Frank Whitaker, tenor, 8:—Entertainers, 8:30—Club Night, 9:30—Organ recital, Boston Chamber of Commerce, by Lewis Weir.

WVNE, Providence, R. I. (441 Meters)
8 p. m.—Lectures and talks of interest, by the faculty of Brown University.
WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
7 p. m.—Program arranged by George C. Witham.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (348.6 Meters)
7 p. m.—The Hartford Electrical Club, 6:—mandolins, harps, and guitars, 9—Dance music, Emil Heimberger's Orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (375.5 Meters)
6 p. m.—Orchestra, Julius Boxhorn, conductor; Floyd H. Walters, organist, 6:40—Historical drama, "The Spirit of the Reformation," by Prof. Harold W. Gammons, presented by WGY Players, music by WGY Orchestra, 9:30—M. C. Chalkley, orchestra, Albany, Claude J. Holding, conductor.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; Gustav Langenus, Clarinet Sextette; Olga R. Rankin, contralto; "Six Hollywood Fables," by Blanche Elizabeth Wade, story teller; Charles C. Green, "Advertising and the Public"; Scott Chalkley, Scottish comedian; Meyer Davis' Orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7:05 p. m.—Bernhard Levitt's dinner concert, 8—Wall Street review, 8:10—Frank Anderson, baritone, 8:20—"A Life Time With Mark Twain," Mary Lawton, 8:30—Frank Anderson, baritone, 10—Maurice Leest String Trio, 10:30—Beaux Arts orchestra.

WJY, New York City (465 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dinner orchestra, 8:15—Swimming for Men and Women, 8:30—Warner Hawkins, pianist, 8:45—Current topics, 9:15—Alveric Bellenot, tenor.

WMCA, New York City (340.6 Meters)
6:30 to 11 p. m.—Ernie Golden and his orchestra, 8—Hour of music; William J. Maie, violinist.

WRN, New York City (360 Meters)
7:30 p. m. to 12:30 a. m.—Radio vaudeville, 8:—The direction of A. Vincent.

WNYC, New York City (326 Meters)
6:50 to 10 p. m.—Piano recital; "Globe Trotting Around the South Sea Isles," by Michael Langford, pianist, 8:—Eight contest and world traveler, oratorical contest for high school seniors under the auspices of the Franco-American branch of the American Good Will Association, by director, address by Ann Morgan, Della Riordan, female baritone; "Longfellow and the Poets," by J. C. Carter, Troop; lecture, service, board of education.

WANG, Richmond Hills, N. Y. (316 Meters)
6:30 to 11 p. m.—Anna Thiery, contralto; Edna Enders, soprano; Irving Finsterberg, pianist; John Finsterberg, tenor; Michael Langford, pianist, 8:—Eight contest and world traveler, oratorical contest for high school seniors under the auspices of the Franco-American branch of the American Good Will Association, by director, address by Ann Morgan, Della Riordan, female baritone; "Longfellow and the Poets," by J. C. Carter, Troop; lecture, service, board of education.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (295.5 Meters)
9 p. m.—New Jersey Bankers Association banquet, followed by Paul Whitehead.

WILT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)
8 p. m.—Fifteen minutes with the latest books and authors; the latest works of contemporary authors, presented by Allen C. Sauer; artist recital from the studio, 10—Dance orchestra, Salvatore Pizsa, director, meeting of the Morning Glory Club from 10 p. m. to 1 a. m.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
8:15 to 10:15 p. m.—Final meeting of National Oration Contest, presenting the seven champion high school orators from the seven different sections of the United States, in 15-minute competitive addresses, for prizes aggregating \$500; other addresses in the evening, by the President of the United States and the Hon. Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, music by the United States Marine Band.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (380 Meters)
8 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan night.
WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (463 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Concert program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8:45 p. m.—John Dodsworth, reader, 9—Program by St. Andrews Scottish Society, 10—Concert by the Orchard Park High School Orchestra.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—Musical program by talent from Youngstown, O. WPAI, 8:30—Radio concert from the studio.

MASONIC CHARTERS GRANTED
PORTLAND, Me., May 7.—Charters were granted to Hiram Chapter at South Portland and Medomak Chapter at Waldoboro in the final session of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, yesterday.

Officers elected at the afternoon session were: Milo E. Pearson, Auburn, president; Linton P. F. Evans, Dover-Foxcroft, vice-president; the Rev. Arthur C. Townsend, Watford, clerk; Rev. Rensel H. Colby, Scarborough, assistant clerk; Ozman Adams, Portland, auditor; George K. Carter, Bangor, general missionary; J. C. Gregory, Portland, secretary of benevolence.

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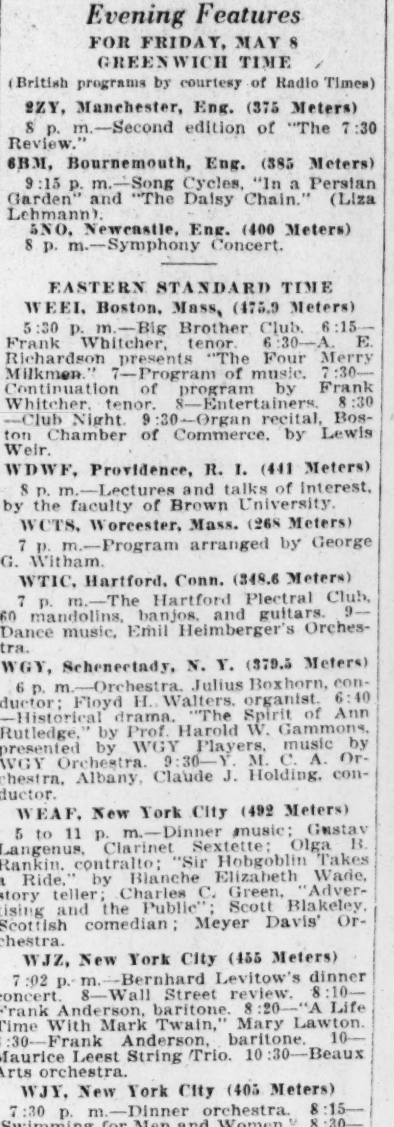
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RADIO

Rare Bird Radiocasts



Kudel & Herbert

ONE of the rarest birds in the temperate zone recently radiocast from station WJMC in New York City. This bird is known as a "troupan," inhabits the jungle regions along the Amazon River in South America, and is one of the only two ever hatched in the United States, the other being the property of Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

It is very unusual to have a bird radiocast from a studio, and when the bird as well as the performance are both rare it becomes doubly interesting. The size of the tiny bird may well be estimated by comparing it with the microphone stand on which it is perched. This stand is about eight inches high. This "troupan" is the property of a New York soprano, Miss Kay McRae.

WJW, Detroit, Mich. (352.5 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert, 8—Orchestra, 9—Jean Goldkette's Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
8 p. m.—St. Paul Municipal Organ recital, Hugo Philier Goodwin, organist, 8:15—Winning Church Choir, Zahrah Temple Chanters, James A. Ellis, director.

KYWC, Chicago, Ill. (355 Meters)
6 to 12:30 p. m.—Joska DeBarbery's Orchestra; Paul Whiteman's "Collegeians" under the direction of A. Vincent Gauthier; midnight revue from KYWC's studio.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (453 Meters)
6 to 11 p. m.—Ralph Emerson at the organ; Frank and Glenn, "Lullaby Time," "Big Ford," "The Grange String Trio; Glenn's Cornhusker Orchestra; evening R. E. D. program; Glenn & Cavan, cornet duets; special Welsh musical program; Ford and Glenn Trio.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (395.5 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of the Erin Farley Studio.

RSD, St. Louis, Mo. (454.1 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Song recital by Geyllyn Miles, baritone, 8:15—Recital by James L. Spencer, baritone, 9—Program of music.

WDAP, Kansas City, Mo. (356.6 Meters)
6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; speakers from the Kansas City Children's Bureau; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; the Trimm Ensemble, a popular program, 11:45—The Merry Old Chief and the Plantation Players.

WHD, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—The Capitol City Commercial

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Rogers Groups Now Sought by Collectors of Antiques

Popular Statuettes of Post Civil War Fame Find Their Way Into Museums at Last

Salem, Mass. Special Correspondence
ROGERS' group models or statuettes, of which about 100,000 were distributed over the United States in the period immediately following the Civil War, are now being collected as antiques. Second-hand dealers five years ago would gladly accept \$1 to get rid of one of the statuettes; today they are said to be bringing from \$15 to \$20, if in good condition. The task of gathering a complete set is being undertaken under the direction of officials of the Essex Institute of Salem and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in Boston. The Essex Institute has already a collection of about 50, said to be the largest in the country. Some of the original working models in bronze are now on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and some in the Brooklyn Museum.

John Rogers was born in Salem in October, 1839, and received his education in the public schools of Boston. He was obliged to go to work while still young in a dry goods store and later in a machine shop. Through a happy chance, however, he was enabled to spend the year 1858-59 in Europe in study and on his return he went to Chicago, where he modeled for a charity fair his first and one of his best groups, "Checkers Up at the Farm."

This statuette represents a familiar New England scene, with the city visitor at the home of the farmer. After the enjoyment and work of the day, a game of checkers is proposed. In spite of all his ingenuity the city visitor has at last been forced by the clever Yankee into a position where he cannot "move" without being "taken." The face of the farmer expresses a simple childish joy at triumph over the rich and cultured city man. The accessories are true to life: the checkerboard rests on a four-barrel, the farmer sits on a bushel basket. The face and attitude of the city man represent deep study, but his surprise and amusement at being defeated is quite apparent. In the background there are the wife and child of the city visitor, the former studies the board in surprise, while the child tries to kick the checkers off the board.

Gelatine Moulds Aid
It was about this time when Rogers completed his first work, that gelatine moulds were invented, and the casting in these moulds was carried forward to such perfection as to enable the sculptor to reproduce his work accurately and with little cost. He started in a small way with one Italian workman.

"The Pothole Players," one of his last works, exhibits the same warm feeling that is shown in his initial effort. The group includes four men. The ball has been passed to the blackback, who is trying, with shut jaw and compressed brow, to break through the opposing line, but unfortunately for him he has been "tackled" around the waist by a man whose hold he tries to break by pushing his head down, at the same time trying to escape from the clutches of another player who has caught him about the shoulders. Realizing that he cannot get away with the ball, he is passing it to a confederate who will carry it to the goal.

Contemporary Estimates
From the creation of the first group to the last, Rogers produced about fifty subjects. Their popularity was extraordinary. The Art Agency, referring to Rogers' work during the height of his popularity, said: "We now come to a high order of ability; indeed, we genius in its peculiar province, as original as it is varied and graphic, pure in sentiment, clever in execution, and thoroughly American in the best sense of the word, in everything. We know of no sculptor like John Rogers of New York in the Old World, and he stands alone in his chosen field, heretofore appropriated by painting, a genuine production of our soil, engendered by the fancy, kindling patriotism, and warming the affections of his lovely and well-behaved groups in plaster and bronze. They possess real elements of greatness, and in their execution there is no littleness, artifice or affectation. The handling is masterly, betraying

a knowledge of anatomy and design not common, and a thoroughness of work refreshing to note."

James Jackson Jarves writing in the Art Idea said of Rogers that "his pathos, naïveté and simplicity of motive increase with his subjects, and among his groups and single statuettes were several portraits, notably those of Beecher, Washington, Lincoln and Grant. There was also a series for which Joe Jefferson, the actor, posed in various rôles. Rogers was on a friendly footing with some of the great men of his time. Jefferson speaks of him with the greatest enthusiasm. He knew Grant, Lincoln and Stanton, and made a group study of these three men. It was declared one of the best portrait groups that Rogers created, and one of the most interesting from an historical point of view.



"Checkers Up at the Farm," the first and one of the most popular of John Rogers' group statuettes. Once figures like this adorned the parlors of America. They now may be found in second-hand dealers' stores, attics and museums.

give a touch to the commonplace almost the dignity of the heroic. The chief feature of his art is his power of human expression, bestowing upon plastic material a capacity and variety of soul action which, according to the canons of some critics, it was useless for sculpture to attempt. But he has been successful in this respect and inaugurated a new triumph in his department. He is a master of those motives which help to unite mankind into one common feeling of brotherhood.

A later critic, William H. Good-year in his "Renaissance and Modern Art," commended the heroic statue of Lincoln exhibited by Rogers at the Columbian Exposition as a "serious and important work of the first class," but he criticized the small groups, stating that he considered them concessions to popular tastes adding, however, that it is useless to criticize an artist in such matters where only the public is to blame.

Many other critics of his day considered that Rogers' fame rested on his large works, such as the statue of Lincoln and that of General Reynolds. Another of his heroic groups,

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CHANGE ASKED IN PENAL LAW

North Carolinians Petition Legislature to Abolish Capital Punishment

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 27 (Special Correspondence)—A petition requesting Governor Angus Wilson McLean to call a special session of the North Carolina General

Assembly to pass laws abolishing capital punishment in North Carolina is being circulated in Wilmington and other parts of New Hanover and Brunswick counties. The petition comes as a reaction resulting from the recent execution of J. C. Stewart and Elmer Stewart, father and son, of Brunswick County.

The two Stewarts were sentenced

to hang for the murder of a woman.

The Rock Island now owns \$14,926,000 out of a total of \$36,249,000 of St. Louis Southwestern capital stock outstanding, the application said, and Rock Island officials considered it advisable to lay the facts as to its recent purchase before the commission before proceeding further.

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PROGRESSIVES QUIT CANADIAN LEADER

Seventeen Members Support Government on Tariff Policy

OTTAWA, Ont., May 7 (Special)—Desertion of Robert Forke, Progressive leader, in the recent vote on the budget, by 17 of the party, has resulted in a considerable shake-up among his officers.

Last night, following a prolonged caucus, Mr. Forke announced that, after a lengthy discussion, the resignation of the officers and executive of the group were voluntarily handed in, in order that the members might be free to take whatever steps might be considered necessary. He explained that, immediately following the introduction of the budget and the moving of the Conservative amendment thereto, the Progressive Party in the caucus drafted a sub-amendment, "couched in terms conveying uncompromising opposition to the liberal tariff policy."

Although this was ruled out of order by the speaker, the group reaffirmed their adherence to its theory. When it came to the vote on the budget, however, 17 of them, including J. Fred Johnston, the chief whip, supported the Government.

Mr. Johnston resigned last night, and is succeeded by C. W. Stewart of Humboldt. William Kennedy of Glenora, chairman of caucus, will also be replaced. It is understood that the 17 will eventually join the Liberal Party.

ITALIAN OPPOSITION
MAY RESUME DUTIES

By Radio
ROME, May 7.—Leaders of the Opposition parties are examining the political situation in view of the approaching reopening of the Chamber. Former Premier Bonomi openly declared that a negative policy had been unsuccessful, and it is therefore necessary to change in attitude and return immediately to the Chamber, not to allow important debates to take place in the absence of the Opposition, whose duty it is to criticize fairly those acts which it thinks harmful to the Nation. Signor Bonomi's views, however, do not seem to be shared by other leaders of the Opposition bloc, who persist in the belief that the abstention policy is best, under present circumstances.

On the other hand, the Government does not seem favorable to the return

of the Opposition to the Chamber, and threats of dissolution are made in the Fascist press in the event that the Opposition changes its attitude and returns to active parliamentary life.

The warning is read in today's papers that if the Opposition deputies decide to resume their seats in the Chamber, with the object of carrying out an obstructionist policy, the Government will not hesitate to dissolve Parliament.

PERSIAN PREMIER
ABOLISHES TITLES

TEHERAN, Persia, May 7 (AP)—Riza Khan, Premier of Persia, has renounced the title Sardar Sepah, or commander-in-chief, and abolished all titles in the army. Parliament has passed a law abolishing civil or military titles for people "who do not possess a social position compatible with such titles."

The Persian Government's decision as outlined in the above dispatch is apparently aimed at abolishing the curious custom of bestowing or assuming titles among all classes. In the past a soldier, whatever his rank, might be given such a title as "conqueror of the country," while an obscure peasant might be termed "owner of the villages." Such titles, however inappropriate, were handed down from father to son.

SCENE OF GRAY'S ELEGY
SAVED FROM BUILDERS

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—The churchyard at Stoke Poges, immortalized in Gray's "Elegy," has been saved by the efforts of a number of Englishmen and Americans from a threat in the form of a group of building speculators who have long been aiming to possess the surrounding meadowland, which Gray expressed in the words:

"The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea."

The land has been purchased as a national possession and Viscount Grey yesterday formally took over the deeds in behalf of the National Trusts, the organization which takes charge of historic and beautiful places secured for the Nation. Boyleston Beal, counselor of the American Embassy, participated in the ceremony, delivering a speech emphasizing the American interest in the affair.

NEW FACTORIES FOR CAMBRIDGE
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The Mabley and Carew Co.
FIFTH AT VINE CINCINNATI

PROGRESSIVES QUIT CANADIAN LEADER

Seventeen Members Support Government on Tariff Policy

OTTAWA, Ont., May 7 (Special)—Desertion of Robert Forke, Progressive leader, in the recent vote on the budget, by 17 of the party, has resulted in a considerable shake-up among his officers.

Last night, following a prolonged caucus, Mr. Forke announced that, after a lengthy discussion, the resignation of the officers and executive of the group were voluntarily handed in, in order that the members might be free to take whatever steps might be considered necessary. He explained that, immediately following the introduction of the budget and the moving of the Conservative amendment thereto, the Progressive Party in the caucus drafted a sub-amendment, "couched in terms conveying uncompromising opposition to the liberal tariff policy."

Although this was ruled out of order by the speaker, the group reaffirmed their adherence to its theory. When it came to the vote on the budget, however, 17 of them, including J. Fred Johnston, the chief whip, supported the Government.

Mr. Johnston resigned last night, and is succeeded by C. W. Stewart of Humboldt. William Kennedy of Glenora, chairman of caucus, will also be replaced. It is understood that the 17 will eventually join the Liberal Party.

ITALIAN OPPOSITION
MAY RESUME DUTIES

By Radio
ROME, May 7.—Leaders of the Opposition parties are examining the political situation in view of the approaching reopening of the Chamber. Former Premier Bonomi openly declared that a negative policy had been unsuccessful, and it is therefore necessary to change in attitude and return immediately to the Chamber, not to allow important debates to take place in the absence of the Opposition, whose duty it is to criticize fairly those acts which it thinks harmful to the Nation. Signor Bonomi's views, however, do not seem to be shared by other leaders of the Opposition bloc, who persist in the belief that the abstention policy is best, under present circumstances.

On the other hand, the Government does not seem favorable to the return

of the Opposition to the Chamber, and threats of dissolution are made in the Fascist press in the event that the Opposition changes its attitude and returns to active parliamentary life.

The warning is read in today's papers that if the Opposition deputies decide to resume their seats in the Chamber, with the object of carrying out an obstructionist policy, the Government will not hesitate to dissolve Parliament.

PERSIAN PREMIER
ABOLISHES TITLES

TEHERAN, Persia, May 7 (AP)—Riza Khan, Premier of Persia, has renounced the title Sardar Sepah, or commander-in-chief, and abolished all titles in the army. Parliament has passed a law abolishing civil or military titles for people "who do not possess a social position compatible with such titles."

The Persian Government's decision as outlined in the above dispatch is apparently aimed at abolishing the curious custom of bestowing or assuming titles among all classes. In the past a soldier, whatever his rank, might be given such a title as "conqueror of the country," while an obscure peasant might be termed "owner of the villages." Such titles, however inappropriate, were handed down from father to son.

SCENE OF GRAY'S ELEGY
SAVED FROM BUILDERS

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—The churchyard at Stoke Poges, immortalized in Gray's "Elegy," has been saved by the efforts of a number of Englishmen and Americans from a threat in the form of a group of building speculators who have long been aiming to possess the surrounding meadowland, which Gray expressed in the words:

"The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea."

The land has been purchased as a national possession and Viscount Grey yesterday formally took over the deeds in behalf of the National Trusts, the organization which takes charge of historic and beautiful places secured for the Nation. Boyleston Beal, counselor of the American Embassy, participated in the ceremony, delivering a speech emphasizing the American interest in the affair.

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FIFTH AT VINE CINCINNATI

HARVARD CLUBS PLAN MOTORING

New England Federation Outlines Summer Tour to Burlington, Vt.

The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs is arranging a summer meeting to be held Aug. 14 to 16, at Burlington, Vt., with headquarters at the University of Vermont. The executive committee in charge of the arrangements include Lawrence Bulard '01, chairman; Henry B. Shaw, LL. B. '00, and L. P. Smith, LL. B. '11.

On Aug. 14 the party will motor through New Hampshire, up the Connecticut Valley, to Hanover. Arrangements have been made for a visit to the studios of Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, at Cornish. That night will be spent at the Hanover Inn, or if that is inadequate, space will be provided by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, in some of the dormitories. Harry E. Burton, professor of Latin at Dartmouth, is in charge of the arrangements at Hanover. The visit to the St. Gaudens studios is in charge of T. H. Thomas '03 of Windsor, Vt.

Saturday morning, Aug. 15, the journey will be continued across the State of Vermont, through Montpelier and the Green Mountain to Burlington, where Dr. Guy W. Bailey, president of the University of Vermont, has offered the use of dormitories and the university commons. Among the speakers at dinner will be the presidents of the University of Vermont and of the Vermont Harvard Club, and Franklin S. Billings '85, Governor of Vermont, and vice-president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs.

On Sunday there will be an excursion on Lake Champlain to be known as "Governor's Picnic." It will be possible to start on the homeward journey Sunday afternoon, or, at the latest, Monday morning, following a route through Rutland and Manchester, Vt., to North Adams, Mass.

This trip will give an opportunity for golfers to enjoy several interesting courses, including that at Hanover and the Exhonor at Manchester. Detailed plans as to registration fees and other matters are being considered, and will be announced in subsequent issues of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. All Harvard men and their families are urged to participate in the excursion.

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CLARKSBURG'S GROWTH BASED
ON RESOURCES AND CULTURE

Rich Deposits of Coal, Oil and Gas, Together With Forest
Tracts, Open Way to Manufacturing Supremacy—
Community Activities Supported

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., (Special Correspondence)—From a frontier outpost of 50 houses at the beginning of the eighteenth century to a cultured town 50 years later, and then to a thriving industrial community of 35,000 in 1925, is the record of Clarksburg. This city, which last year produced a candidate for President, a candidate for United States Senator and a candidate for Governor, is one of the best known of West Virginia municipalities.

Located in the central part of the State, on the main east and west line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and having two other railroad outlets, Clarksburg is the concentration point for many counties and this, in part, is responsible for its rapid growth. Rich deposits of coal, oil and gas in the territory contiguous to Clarksburg, together with the great sections of forests, laid the basis for a development that has increased the wealth of the territory from year to year.

Diversified Industries

While coal is the basic industry in the immediate Clarksburg section, the industries of the city are as diversified as they are numerous. Seven window glass plants, five of which use the machine process, are to be found in the city, while two industries of which Clarksburg boasts are the world's largest marble plant and the world's largest tumbler plant. A steel plant also adds to the \$15,000,000 approximate annual payroll from industries.

Seven coal mines within the city limits operate almost continuously, while within a radius of 25 miles of the city there are 77 coal mines. In the 13 counties of which Clarksburg is the center there is an annual coal production of 25,000,000 tons. The low cost of coal because of close proximity to the mines, as well as cheap and plentiful gas, were the two greatest factors in the location of many of the city's factories.

Thirty wholesale and jobbing houses supply necessities for the entire central section of the State, while articles manufactured in Clarksburg go to the quarters of the globe. In Harrison County, of which Clarksburg is the seat, \$1,500,000 worth of cattle are shipped yearly to eastern points.

Railway Facilities

This city is 275 miles west of Washington on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and 267 miles east of Cincinnati. Other railroad lines stretch out to New Martinsville and Wheeling on the Ohio River, to Pittsburgh, and to Richmond and Charleston on the south. Sixty-five miles of street car and interurban lines radiate in several directions and this city is the junction point for the main east and west and north and south improved state highways.

While Clarksburg was established as a town by an act of the Virginia Assembly in 1785, it was not incorporated until 1849. For the last four years it has operated successfully under the city manager form of government. The name Clarksburg was

selected at a meeting of settlers in 1779, the town being named for Gen. George Roger Clark, who at that time had just won fame because of the capture of Fort Vincennes.

City Has 15 Churches

The city has an altitude of 1100 feet above sea level and an average temperature of 52.1 degrees. It has 15 churches, two standard high schools with an attendance of nearly 1500, and a junior high school with an attendance of 650. Six modern office and three large hotel buildings, as well as Elks' and Masonic homes, are to be found in the business district. A large auditorium recently erected has brought numerous conventions and other meetings to the city.

The city issued building permits last year amounting to \$1,872,871, and the seven banks showed resources of more than \$22,000,000. The fire loss was \$120 per capita and the average for the entire country was \$425.

Seven civic organizations have aided Clarksburg's community efforts. Six municipal playgrounds and two high school athletic parks have helped toward this goal. The city has a seal and a flag, both of which are distinctive. The seal shows the early pioneer days, the development of natural resources and a skyline of industry, while the flag represents Clarksburg as the center of things—the center of the State and the crossing of the two main state highways.

Notable Figures in Nation

Industrial development alone, however, is not the city's only claim to greatness, for this has been and is the home of some outstanding figures. During the early days of the eighteenth century, history was made in this section and many characters who became famous visited this place. Gen. Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson was born where a business block now stands on West Main Street and the site is marked by an appropriate tablet.

John W. Davis, who has risen to high station in the American bar, formerly Ambassador to the Court of St. James and Democratic presidential candidate, was born and spent most of the years of his life in Clarksburg. Col. Guy D. Goff, the junior United States Senator from this State, is a native of Clarksburg, as is also Howard M. Gore, formerly Secretary of Agriculture, who in March became Governor of West Virginia. Melville Davison Post, short story writer, is a native of this section and resides a short distance from the city.

The Clarksburg Chamber of Commerce is a live organization with more than 500 members. It is at present engaged in organizing an industrial guaranty fund which will enable it to further encourage the development of industry, for the members believe that the general facilities here are adequate to meet any modern requirements and that general prosperity requires continued expansion.

CLARKSBURG BACKS
COMMUNITY PLANSRecreational Program and
Parks Won by United Effort

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., (Special Correspondence)—The citizens of Clarksburg are working together for the common good.

Recreation activities are being broadened with the ultimate goal of a year-round program. In addition to playgrounds, the city recreation department manages baseball leagues, arranges band concerts, co-operates with the Community Service in the municipal holiday tree celebration, and has included tennis tournaments in its program.

The trustees of the Clarksburg Independent School district purchased a beautiful 16-acre tract, part of which is made available for a neighborhood playground and for band concerts. A site for another school was also obtained for a future school and temporarily borrowed by the city for the playground season.

A drinking fountain was erected as a memorial to local soldiers in the World War. W. T. U. in North View Park, the first war memorial to be dedicated in Clarksburg, and the first donation of valuable property for public welfare to the city in many years.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LAWS
WERE ENACTED IN 1845

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., (Special Correspondence)—Public school education came slowly in West Virginia. In 1841 an important educational convention was held in Clarksburg, the proponents of free public education taking active measures to induce the General Assembly to provide laws for the establishment of a public school system. Although the country was so sparsely settled and the means of communication so poor, 115 delegates registered on the opening day and others came in later, representing 19 counties, 17 of which are now in West Virginia. Clergymen of the town and representatives of the newspapers were invited to attend the sessions.

The proceedings of the convention were published in pamphlet form under the title, "A Memorial to the General Assembly of the State Requesting That Body to Establish a More Liberal and Efficient Primary or Common School System." The memorial and resolutions of this convention forced legislation in 1845 authorizing any county by local vote to establish free public schools, but without state aid.

EMPLOYMENT FOR 10,000

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., (Special Correspondence)—Ten thousand men and women are employed in industry in the Clarksburg territory, many of whom are home owners. The total local bank deposits of \$15,000,000 are an evidence of the thrift of these people.

A Section of One of Clarksburg's Business Thoroughfares



Main Street, Looking East From Fourth Street. First Large Structure on Right is Goff Building, Next is Union National Bank.

GOOD HIGHWAYS
ARE CITY'S GOALClarksburg Is Building
Paved Streets and Is
Keeping Them Clean

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., (Special Correspondence)—Clarksburg is particularly proud of its streets. It is a hilly city and the upkeep of thoroughfares is no light task. Gradually paved streets are being extended to all parts of the city. Meanwhile, grading is being done on an extensive scale and dirt roads improved until they can be paved. Over one-fifth of the general fund tax receipts goes into the city's share of street improvement costs.

Aside from enhancing property values and stimulating home building, the extension of paved streets has brought about better water service, better express service and waste collection service and has reduced the time and expense of store deliveries about one-half.

Not only is street improvement the order of the hour in Clarksburg but strenuous efforts are made to keep the streets clean. The motor pick-up sweeper operates mostly at night.

When needed the business section receives a "shower bath" from flushing crews; the same applies to the residential sections. A shovel and truck crew is called upon to keep the lower streets free of dirt washed down from unpaved hill streets, the number of which is rapidly decreasing. Strangers invariably comment upon the spick and span appearance of Clarksburg's streets.

INTERESTING ITEMS
ABOUT CLARKSBURG

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., (Special Correspondence)—Some of this city's achievements and advantages are summarized as follows: 15 houses of worship, 6 high schools and modern junior high school, 2 high school athletic parks, 6 municipal playgrounds, 2 country clubs, 2 newspapers (1 morning and 1 evening), Central

HAVE YOUR PLUMBING
"SPENCERIZED"

H. A. SPENCER
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ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, ESTATE STORES
"A Little Dream on a Big Bill"

Friedberg Furniture Co.

343 W. Main St., Clarksburg, W. Va.
2 DOORS EAST OF ARCADE

Blue Rose Tea Room

Serves the Right Kind of Food
at the Right Prices
139 W. PARK STREET
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

In
Clarksburg

The name of this
institution has stood
for financial sound-
ness and service for
over twenty years.

THE
EMPIRE
NATIONAL
BANK

Clarksburg, West Va.

Capital, \$250,000
Surplus and Profits, \$10,000.00

The
Struve and Giles Co.

Gift and Art Shop
114 So. Third Street
Clarksburg, W. Va.

The UNION
NATIONAL BANK

Clarksburg, W. Va.
Capital, \$500,000
Surplus, \$400,000

LAW ENFORCEMENT
RULE SETS RECORDClarksburg Is Noted for Its
Orderly Court Practice

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., (Special Correspondence)—The police department of this city has a reputation throughout the State for its speedy and impartial enforcement of law.

In revising the traffic ordinance, driving automobiles while under the influence of liquor was made a serious offense. In every case, regardless of the punishment meted out by the police court judge, full particulars are reported to the state road commission, which alone has power to revoke licenses.

Jail sentences and fines are applied to the more flagrant cases. Occasionally jail sentences are suspended upon condition that the offender refrain from driving his car for a certain number of months.

APARTMENT HOUSE UNIT
READY FOR OCCUPANCY

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., (Special Correspondence)—The Home Industries Shop, established for the purpose of providing a market for articles produced by farm women and girls of West Virginia, is located in Clarksburg. So far as is known, it is the only shop of its kind in the United States.

CENTER FOR TOY MARBLES

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., (Special Correspondence)—Small boys all over the world play with toy marbles made in Clarksburg. There is only one other plant of its particular kind in the country.

JOHN P. PARRILL
Quality Service
GROCER

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Savage Washers, Bilt-
rite Ironers. Phone 2942.

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Buy or Rent a Home Through Us
Fire and Auto Insurance

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TRUST
COMPANY"

Clarksburg, West Virginia
The Bank of Personal Service

Compliments of
WALDO HOTEL
Clarksburg, W. Va.

"The Store Ahead"

Wolk-Teitelbaum
Co.
—the home of
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
118-120 THIRD STREET
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Parsons-Souders
Company

One of West Virginia's
Great Stores
CLARKSBURG
The City's Leading
Shopping Centre

West Virginia
the State Beautiful
and
Clarksburg

One of the Best Cities in
the State. Pop. 32,000
Textile Manufacturers look us up
Good place to locate
We Want You
FARMERS BANK
Goff Building
Clarksburg, West Virginia

Winning and Holding Good
Will. Power Beyond Need.

State Motor Co.
115 N. 6th St., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Organized for
Your Convenience

THE various departments
of this Bank have been
planned to give the fullest
measure of service to all
of its depositors.

Our facilities are yours to command
in every banking need

The UNION
NATIONAL BANK

Clarksburg, W. Va.
Capital, \$500,000
Surplus, \$400,000

Oakland
Six

Winning and Holding Good
Will. Power Beyond Need.

State Motor Co.
115 N. 6th St., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Winning and Holding Good
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115 N. 6th St., Clarksburg, W. Va.

EDUCATION HAD EARLY PLACE
IN HISTORY OF CLARKSBURG

Citizens Established An Academy There in 1793—City's
Scenic Setting Forms Attraction to Tourists—
New Trade Outlets Formed

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., (Special Correspondence)—Travelers who cross West Virginia by night, as so many do who travel from east to west, miss some of America's most impressive scenery. Much of it is very wild, so that it is a surprise when the train which has skirted deep gorges and passed through mountains, stops in a modern city, offering every comfort and convenience and giving evidence of prosperity on every hand.

Clarksburg's situation is attractive. It lies in a valley among colorful hills, up the slopes of which the city is extending. It achieves the test of being new without being crude. There are no slums. The old places are kept up and the new places do not offend.

Clarksburg has grown within the span of the memory of men still living from a small settlement on the Northwestern Turnpike to a city of some 35,000. The people of Clarksburg are not without sentiment for the work of the pioneers, but they are justifiably proud of recent achievements which have brought wealth to the city, renown to its citizens, and have put it conspicuously on the map. "Clarksburg in the heart of things," is the slogan of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Roads Through Wilderness

As early as 1790, says Prof. James Morton Callahan, in his history of West Virginia, "Clarksburg enlarged its vision and its usefulness by making a road through the wilderness to attract the Kentucky settlers, and another to the Ohio at Isaac Williams, opposite Marietta, over which cattle collected at Clarksburg were driven to the new Marietta settlements."

By 1798 it had a post office, and soon thereafter was connected with Chillicothe, O., by mail route by way of Salem, Marietta and Athens. By 1830 it obtained a better connection with the national road which enabled merchants to reach Baltimore by horseback in six days. It obtained additional communication with the east by construction of the Northwestern Turnpike and later by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which was extended to Parkersburg in 1857.

Education had an early place in Clarksburg, an academy having been established there in 1793. Manufactures followed quickly, and in 1797 there were about 40 dwellings. By 1804 there was a wagon shop, and

at a very early date there was a boardyard for the manufacture of large flat boats which, before the railroad had come, were largely used in the then frontier country for the transportation of freight.

In 1815 the first newspaper was published in Clarksburg. An outlet for its marketable supplies was found along the new road connecting the town with Baltimore and other eastern communities or down the Monongahela to the towns along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Clarksburg occupied a central position among other new towns of the region, which gave it quite an advantage.

By 1845 Clarksburg had attained a population of 1100, had two newspapers, two churches, and two academies, while mineral discoveries were beginning to assure its future prosperity. The opening of the pike and the establishment of stage lines facilitated intercourse with the other growing towns and larger markets.

Factors in Prosperity
Its geographical situation, rich resources and increasing railroad facilities have combined to promote its prosperity, the greatest impetus of course having followed the discovery of oil and gas in the county. The development of what is known as the deep sands oil and gas in West Virginia began in 1886 and ever since has contributed to the growth and activity of Clarksburg. Whatever falling off there has been in natural gas is more than made up by the increased production of coal, the other arm of natural resources which have contributed to its growth.

Over 100 coal mines are in operation within 100 miles of Clarksburg and it is estimated the 3,000,000,000 tons of coal are still available. The section of the country with Clarksburg as the center has been designated by the United States Department of Commerce as being one of the richest, in the United States in the production of oil, gas coal and in manufacturing.

Harrison County, of which Clarksburg is the county seat, took the lead in the production of coal in West Virginia in 1918 and it has within its borders the most modern and best equipped coal mining plant in the world, according to the Coal Trade Bulletin. One might think of a country so rich in minerals as presenting an unlovely surface, but such is not the case. Harrison County is blue grass country and that means fertility and pastoral beauty.

A Department Store Organization

That Is a Vital Part
of West Virginia

and the State's Largest Retailers

O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.,

"Supplies Every Family Need With Economy"

Stores at Charleston, Huntington, Ripley, Clendenin, Logan, Spencer, Clarksburg, and West Union, West Virginia.

KEEPING PACE WITH
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Throughout America

A CLARKSBURG INSTITUTION WHOSE SERVICE ARM REACHES OVER THE NATION ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNING OF MODERN TYPE VERY SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR FINANCING AND CONSTRUCTION OF HOTELS OUR EASTERN BANKING CONNECTIONS ENABLE US TO OFFER PROSPECTIVE BUILDERS FEATURES THAT ARE INTERESTING. CALL OR WRITE FOR DETAILS.

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Paramount Pictures Building
Project, Times Sq., New York

New York, May 5.—Special Correspondence.—The Paramount Pictures Building, which is to be a convenient and effective symbol of a great industry, a great career, or a great idea. It is no more difficult to connect the tower of the eight-story-old John D. Rockefeller with the inspiring Standard Oil building at the Battery in New York, than it will be to imagine any relation between the tawdry nickelodeons of yesterday and the towering, tapering structure which is planned by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation on Times Square at Forty-Third Street.

This building, the first we believe, of monumental size, to house the activities of a motion picture company, is to be called the Paramount Building. It will rise 29 stories in the heart of the theater belt, somewhat higher than the two highest neighbors, the Bush Terminal Building and the Times tower. It will make the Hotel Astor, hitherto the tallest note on the west side of the square, appear decidedly dwarfed. The vast clock-face in its tower, three stories in diameter, will reduce the chances for denizens of the showhouses to excuse their lateness at appointments by blaming wrist-watches.

The Paramount Building will be an office structure, of course, but the corporation prides itself on the huge theater which will occupy most of the space of the lower floors. Three years' study of theaters abroad and at home have gone into the planning of the auditorium, and probably it will be some time before this feature is surpassed in completeness and perfection of detail. C. W. and George L. Rapp of Chicago, who designed the Keith Palace Theater in Cleveland and the Chicago and Tivoli theaters in the lake city, are the architects.

The Promenade.—A new departure in the auditorium will be the horseshoe promenade overlooking it from above. This is to communicate with a motion picture "hall of fame," commemorating famous people in the history of the art. Another innovation will be the "Dresden stage" providing movable stages, upon which scenes can be set below, and instantly changed by being raised and lowered on elevators.

The stage is to be equipped for every kind of production from regular drama to opera, but emphasis will be placed on special advantages for the usual program of picture, concert and vaudeville. For example, two alternating orchestras will be provided, also to be raised and lowered by elevators, so that continuous music can be given. The theater will seat 4,000 persons, and by an ingenious arrangement of private entrances leading to a shallow tier on the mezzanine floor, it will be possible, for the first time, to offer reserved seats in a motion picture theater. For in these great houses of universal attendance, an air of democratic equality must be preserved, and the feeling of "standees" considered. Balconies will be filled and emptied by a continuous automatic elevator flow, like a nursery full of like "toyland" will welcome the children.

The main entrance to the building and theater is to be on Broadway, and will lead into a grand lobby 102 feet long, 47 feet wide, with five stories. Stained glass windows in this lobby opening on the street will be three stories high. Finished in marble and bronze, the lobby will be similar to the foyer of the Paris Opera, though larger. The auditorium is to contain imposing decoration in marble and bronze and several carved wood screens of elaborate design. An air-conditioning system is to be installed, with refrigeration, which will control the temperature of the theater summer and winter.

Elaborate Stage.—The intention of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, said a representative of the company, "is to give greatly improved presentations to the pictures shown in the theater. Unusual care has been taken to make the stage one of the best equipped in the world. Besides all the most modern equipment, the stage will be supplied with enormous water tanks which will make possible the staging of ice ballets and other scenic effects in connection with the exhibition of pictures. Plans also call for a great organ. "There will be the completely equipped private theater, with a full stage and all modern scenic appliances. This theater will enable the management to give adequate rehearsals of performances before presentation to the public." The romance of early New York is woven into the section which will

ANOTHER TERRACED TOWER FOR TIMES SQUARE



Proposed Paramount Theater and Building for New York City.

New York across wooded country. History has recorded that on Sept. 15, 1776, General Putnam broke through the British lines and reached Washington's headquarters.

Two years after this memorable event the land was acquired by Madec Eden, and the region was known as "Eden Farm" until 1850, though it has been a part of the Astor estate practically since 1803, when he obtained it from the Eden sons for \$25,000. It comprised then, 70 acres. Today the Paramount plot alone is appraised at \$6,000,000, and the building will cost \$7,500,000. It is expected to be ready late in 1926.

One quiet garden spot in the turmoil of the city will be missed when demolition begins on the site in June. This is the green and sunny patio of Westover Court, with its benches, inscriptions and bare reliefs, not to speak of the secluded bachelor apartments surrounding it.

ORRICK JOHNS.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau.—NEW YORK, May 5.—The Theater Guild holds on one of the three American plays, one of which is to be presented next season in addition to the European plays already an-

nounced for the Guild's subscription program. The children's performance of "Is Zat So?" in New York, on April 24, was so successful that it is to be repeated at the Chautau Theater, New York, on the afternoons of May 8, 12, and 15. The building fund of the Professional Children's School will benefit from the proceeds of these performances.

A benefit performance in aid of the Theatrical Press Representatives of America, under the direction of R. H. Burdette, will be staged at the Knickerbocker Theater, New York, on May 24. Kane Campbell's dramatization of

International Water
Color Show at
Chicago Institute

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, May 4

MORE than 525 paintings are in the fifth international water color exhibition at the Art Institute. Water color shows have been held every spring since the Art Institute opened, the international idea being lately adopted by Director Harshee with happy results.

While few laymen take water color painting seriously, it is a difficult art that may bring a triumph as this year and spontaneously composed exhibition is proving. No one ever uses water colors to paint puzzles or problems. The pigment seems to flow more easily when the sun shines. So it is that there is animation in landscape, marines, village scenes, flowers and still life and figure paintings chosen from three times the number submitted to the jury, including Salcia Bahne, Flora Schoenfeld and Dudley Crafts Watson, all liberal members of the younger ranks of the Chicago group.

International influences prevail in art as they do in politics, and American diplomatic circles cannot be assembled from a greater number of differing peoples than is the American section of this exhibition presented by the sons of all nations, as declared themselves United States citizens. It would not do for the majority of the pictures to come from Boston or from Taos or Texas of remote ancestry. How seldom Americans realize that they are a mixed people until something such as an international exhibition comes along and they discover that they cannot tell the difference between the walls of the British, the Swede and the German, nor decide which is genuinely American in the language of technique or subject. All are brilliant workmen, all seek beauty.

Making the greater impressions are the groups of 10 works by eminent men—J. Scott Williams, William Starkweather, Charles Nicholas, J. Olaf Olson, Thornton Oakley, and George Pearce Ennis, with other groups of rare quality by the well known, including Frank W. Benson, George Elmer Browne, Emily Groom, Robert Hallowell, and W. Emerson Heitland. A number of strange names are signed on lovely examples hanging by the pictures of the "Old Guard," known to all exhibitors.

High in honors in the fine art of poetic composition and its expression are the four paintings of New York and Marquette, by Joseph Penell. A painter-etcher somewhat of an acting in his rules of art, he has let his water color brush play in "Fairy Land—New York," and the skies above the city.

Most astonishing are the 29 paintings, done in the Alps, on the Loire, among the chateaux, with fanciful notes in the compositions by Arthur B. Davies. Face to face with nature in earth, sky and atmosphere, Mr. Davies set aside his fantasy for a moment and recorded the loveliness of a passing hour when the color of distance enshrined the commonplace. Whatever Mr. Davies has done in the future, the water colors of this journey mark a charming phase in his art.

Muirhead Bone's quiet landscapes hang side by side with the expert drawings of "Shipbuilding" and the like by Frank Brangwyn. The British illustrators, Enraght Moony and A. Dorothy Cohen, together with a rare group come from England. The German section shows encouraging activity.

Adolf Munzer's "Day" and "Night" contrast with vigorous work by Claus Bergen, and a number of others. Mikos Gaspar and Willy Pogany represent Hungary. The Norwegian and the Swedish painters

come out bravely, and the Scotch have a trio of men, one of whom brings back the hills of Arran. In all, this is one of the satisfying exhibitions of the year. It is broad in its outlook, including men and women who are upholding honors in the arts.

A Little Symphony
for Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, April 26 (Special Correspondence).—The first concert of the recently organized Adolph Tandler's Little Symphony was given in the ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel Saturday morning. Adolph Tandler has long been associated with the best in music in Los Angeles, having been the conductor of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra for many years.

In forming the Little Symphony Mr. Tandler is giving the community an opportunity of hearing delightful works of all periods written for small orchestra, and also opening an avenue for the development of a taste for the best in music in the young people. It is Mr. Tandler's intention to take the Little Symphony to the children in the schools. Because a large auditorium and platform are not necessary for this sort of sections, each should be a place for it in all the schools.

The first program of this organization consisted of "The Spirit of Friendship," for strings, by Adolph Tandler; "Serenade for Woodwind Instruments and Horn Quartet," by Richard Strauss, and the "Pelléas et Mélisande" suite by Jean Sibelius.

The number by Mr. Tandler proved delightful, with softly flowing melodic line and beautiful instrumentation. The Strauss Serenade was intensely interesting. It gave rare opportunity for listening to the different woodwind instruments, not only for the character of each, but for the variety of tone in combination with the other members of this musical family. Program music of rare descriptive power is the Sibelius Suite. One lives again the story of Pelléas and Mélisande in eight short sections, each depicting a phase of the drama.

The closing concert of the Los Angeles Oratorio Society was of interest on account of its departure from the performing of a single oratorio and the presentation of a miscellaneous program, with Alice Gentle as guest soloist, John Smallman conductor, Lorna Gregg at the piano, and Dr. Ray Hastings as organist.

The program opened with three chorales from the Bach Christmas Oratorio. These were sung without notes. Excellent work was done in the "Hymn to Raphael the Divine" by Enrico Bossi, sung a capella. A joyful and sparkling number was "Vasilissa the Fair," four Ukrainian Folk Tunes, arranged by Deems Taylor and Kurt Schindler, with soprano solo, well sung by Joy Kingan. Alice Gentle sang in "The Queen of Sheba" by Gounod, and later a group of songs in English, accompanied by Mrs. M. Hennion. Miss Gentle brings a sparkling animation to her voice, which is lovely and lovely from the highest register to the deep rich tones which, combined with her brilliant acting, have made her a great Carmen. In recital she is as satisfying as in opera, and no finer singing has been heard here this season. Her group in English consisted of songs by Herbert Hyde, Wintter Watts, Richard Hageman, and Easthope Martin. Especially pleasing was "The Little Shepherd's Song," by Wintter Watts, a charming song, sung with rare finesse.

The Oratorio Society sang "The Second Beatitude," by César Franck; "Listen to the Lambs," by Nathaniel Dett, with soprano solo expressively sung by Hilda Dietz; "News from Whylah," by H. Balfour Gardiner; a setting of John Masselie's modern English ballad, and closed with the Sanctus from the B minor Mass, by Bach.

African Bushmen Paintings of a White Race

Cape Town, Africa
Special Correspondence

NEW theory is being advanced by a painstaking examiner of the many Bushmen paintings scattered throughout South Africa. This theory is that the Bushmen were in contact with the ancient Phoenicians and that rather than being one of the most inferior races of Africa the Bushmen possessed a decided culture of their own without traces of Bantu contamination.

It was the art critic, Roger Fry, who pointed out a striking resemblance between the art of the Bushmen and the art of the Japanese. The silhouettes of some animals as painted by the Bushmen on the walls of the caves might, he argued, almost have come from a Japanese screen. It has remained for a clergyman to argue that many of these Bushmen paintings represent not Bushmen, but white men.

This clergyman, Brother Otto of Mariahill monastery, Natal, has spent several months patiently exploring many of these Bushmen paintings, particularly those on the Kei River. Many of these cave paintings are now wholly or partly destroyed from exposure to weather, disintegration of the surface of the rock, rubbing of cattle, the smoke of fires lighted by herders, and so on, but some are in almost perfect condition, and still visible in their primary coloring. Brother Otto visited 28 caves and carefully copied over 300 of the paintings he saw.

Their Antiquity.—"If we look at these drawings," he declares, "we find that they do not correspond exactly with what we have hitherto been taught in regard to the earliest history of South Africa. These pictures that I copied represent the cradle of all Bushmen paintings. They are the most primitive in South Africa, and it can safely be said, as the result of investigation and the most minute research, that they are the work of Bushmen who lived 1000 B. C. to within a short interval of the Christian era."

Brother Otto brushed aside the idea that the paintings represented Arab slave dealers of five, ten or more centuries ago, or that they have any connection whatever with the early Indian visitors to African coasts. On the contrary, he maintains that his theory is one that is beyond all dispute. It is an interesting and romantic one, but he admits that there are

formidable opponents to it. He states that the inhabitants of Tyre and Sidon—the merchants and the commercial community especially—shipped large numbers of the people of Asia Minor down the East African coast for trading purposes. In the course of time the lower class of strangers mingled with the Bushmen, not infrequently married, and, to all intents and purposes adopted the Bushmen's mode of life.

In making these particular paintings and drawings, which differ so greatly from the later ones, the Bushmen depicted exactly what took place at least 3000 years ago. There are copies at Mariahill showing the Bushmen off to the hunt and the strangers from Asia Minor joining in. The former are nude, but the strangers wear long clothes, with the peculiar shaped Phrygian cap and long flowing tail. Again a painting shows a Bushman with his daughter, who is being led away by a Phoenician soldier, while towering above is the figure of a merchant about to place the Phrygian cap upon her head.

Color Distinctions.—Every detail of the strangers is brought out into the clearest relief. The Bushman is dark. So, in later days, is the painting of an Indian or an Arab. But these strange people are white, and to emphasize this the ancient Bushmen have painted the face, arms, legs, and feet white to make the distinction in color as absolute and emphatic as it can be.

Books of reference were produced showing the exact clothing and headgear worn by the inhabitants of Asia Minor 1000 B. C., and in each instance these resemble the clothing depicted in the paintings in the Kei caves.

"Had they been Indians or Arabs their faces would not have been white. They would not have worn the Phrygian cap and footgear that were the exclusive apparel of the people of Asia Minor in the distant period of which I have spoken," said Brother Otto. "There is no doubt that my theory is correct. The strangers commingled with the Bushmen; they adopted their habits, and it is from this inter-marriage that we can date the birth of the Bantu races."

Brother Otto said that no doubt when the commercial element in Asia Minor set forth adventurers, traders and workers, Chinese were among the number, and they worked

in the gold mines of Mashonaland in 900 B. C. Brother Otto is the possessor of the largest collection of the most primitive Bushmen paintings in Africa, and the position he holds as a student of the Bushman's life in the remotest ages of South African civilization makes him a special authority on this and cognate matters.

Meanwhile, another investigator is at work on these cave paintings, a Mr. Rudolph Stark. Mr. Stark says that his interest in the Bushmen drawings is mainly artistic. He has seen Brother Otto's copies, and is inclined to agree with him regarding the resemblance in the dress of the white people depicted in the Kei River paintings to Babylonians and Phoenicians. He states that great interest has been taken in the drawings in Germany, where for a considerable time past Brother Otto's articles and copies of Bushmen paintings have appeared in the magazine *Anthropos*.

Professor Dart of Witwatersrand University has been so much impressed with Brother Otto's discoveries, taken in conjunction with other facts and statements bearing upon the well-known theory of prehistoric Asiatic occupation, that he recently wrote a comprehensive article dealing with the subject in a London weekly. Nature. He considers that the clothing and headgear of the people depicted in the pictures have their counterpart upon the bas-reliefs of Babylon and the ancient paintings and sculptures of the Mediterranean area.

It would appear, therefore, that the primitive Bushman was no mean artist. And, to quote Roger Fry once again: "The artist of today has the choice before him of whether he will think form, like the early artists of European races, or merely see it, like the Bushmen."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Morning's Task in a California Canyon

DURING the months in which he lived alone among the mountains he found nothing more delightful than his early morning task of stepping down to the stream for the day's supply of water. Why this simple and almost menial operation should have been so pleasant to him he would have found it hard to say, but perhaps it was because of its very simplicity and its reminiscence of ancient ways, or else because it was performed in the clean, cool air of dawn in beautiful surroundings. For whatever reasons, he always remembered the little ritual of the morning throughout the day, and at night, while falling asleep beside the rushing stream, he would think to himself, "When I awake it will be time to go for water."

Although his tent was set deep in the mountain gorge, it was so situated at the end of a long corridor in the giant hills that it caught the sun's early rays upon its ridgepole. When the tawny light had crept downward a few inches along the canvas he awoke. For a few minutes he would lie still, gazing idly at the dark patches on the cloth ceiling made by live-oak leaves which had caught and clung there during the night, counting them over and watching to see whether another might not be added to their number. Little by little the sounds of the outside world came in to him—the call of a mountain-quail, perhaps, or the song of a mocking-bird, but certainly the loud, continuous roar of the stream, surrounding and all but engulfing every other voice. Usually he became aware of this sound last of all, because it had been about him all the night, and for so many days that it was at last, for all the clamor, hardly to be distinguished from silence. Fifty feet from the brook and somewhat above it, he did not hear the many smaller voices which fill the sound of mountain water with mystery, but only the rude, hoarse song which is the ground-bass or pedal-point of their harmonies. This was to him the voice of the wilderness. The chanting of ocean surf is more solemn and impressive, but it betrays no man; but the mountain stream is lonely and calls with its noble voice to human hearts.

Once the tone of the singing waters had caught his ear, he might have lain in his tent for hours at a time listening to them if he had not realized that they are better heard near at hand and that they are even more lovely to the eye than to the ear—or rather that their beauty is addressed to the ear and eye at once. Then would come the thought of his morning trip to the stream. In three minutes he was ready to go, had taken the bucket from beside the stove, had raised the tent-flap, and was standing on the rocks outside. It would be as though he had suddenly stepped into a new world, in which the chief current

was the odor of wild grape blossom, always surprising to him and of the live-oak tree towering above his tent would be vivid with twinkling lights, each glistening and spear-pointed leaf reflecting the sunrise like burnished metal. The jagged rocks about him—huge fragments and splinters of the crags above—were as vividly bright in the morning air as though they had been washed in darkness. To westward the higher mountain tops were bathed in light, tawny and topaz light toned by distance, but all the eastern peaks were still in dark blue shadow. Over all, deep beyond deep into everlasting, soared immensities of blue. It would be as though all that we call substantial, not knowing what we mean, had melted away into clear light as a crumb of sugar melts in water, and as though some magic wand had then struck the unsullied shine into color as music waves patterns upon silence. He stood for a moment in the sort of world that Shelley always inhabited—a world in which all things were suddenly diaphanous, transparent, ruled by azure, gold, and green. He seemed submerged in a limitless lake of light, and its waves went over and through him.

But as he stood there in the tides of the early sunshine the water still called to him, and louder than before, with many voices. Already he could distinguish the song of the smaller stream, coming down swiftly through the eastward canyon, from that of the main body of water from the north, which had a deeper note of far greater volume, and he could even separate the rumble of one waterfall from that of another. Without waiting longer, he would stride down the rock-built stairs to the point where these two streams mingled their waves in a mighty pool, thirty feet across and forty long. There would be vast commotion, coming and going waters, of cross-currents and eddies—leaves and branches circling and patches of foam—companies of little, hurried waves making nowhither, plunging and splashing in tiny cascades, and the alder branches waving freshly above. On the tall rock standing just above the junction of the two streams he had sat for days at a time watching this watery conflict, listening to the hurly-burly that arose. From that rock he could see the water looping and unraveling downward across the sunny stretches, gliding and glomming, racing or lingering, but moving always onward into mystery, and he could catch from there a glimpse of the great green pool carved out of granite, perfectly circular and very deep, where the water slept for a time in open sunshine. This meeting of the waters was a spot for naids and for poets—how Virgil of the *Eclogues* would have loved it, and Keats of *Hyperion*! It was a place for quiet creatures, for

World losers and world forsakers
On whom the pale moon beams.

WHO could picture an Italian landscape without vineyards and young olive trees covering the terraced hill slopes, or a Renaissance garden without stately cypresses and great, loosely-spreading old olives; or visit ruinous villas and not find a wild olive tree growing out of some rock or crannied wall? Not is it any wonder that a nature-loving poet like Wordsworth should feel the indigenous character of the olive trees when he wrote:

"Near Anio's stream, I spied a gentle dove
Perched on an olive branch, and
heard her cooing."

for Italy and the countries around the Mediterranean still retain their pre-eminence in olive cultivation. Well might the poet's fancy, also, turn backward over millenniums of human association with the olive tree and recall its first mention in connection

with the flood of great waters in the days of Noah. Possibly the famous leaf which the dove carried back to the ark had been plucked from some wild olive growing on one of the misty hills of the ancient plain of Ararat, and which then, as now, was true to type. The tree that grows carelessly, Ruskin describes it, "tuffing the rocks with no vivid bloom, no verdure of branch; only with soft snow of blossom, and scarcely sufficed fruit, mixed with gray leaf and thorned stem . . . type of gray honor and sweet rest."

At what remote period of human progress the wild olive passed under the cultivation of the husbandman and became the fruitful garden olive it is now quite impossible to conjecture. From ancient times it has been known as one of the most common fruit trees of Palestine. It was known when the *Odyssey* was written, and tradition points to the limestone hills of Attica as the seat of its first cultivation on the Hellenic

peninsula, from which country it probably was distributed to all the tributary states. In Latin Italy the cultivation of the olive seems to have spread slowly, for it was not until the Consulship of Pompey that the production of oil became sufficient to permit of its exportation. Because of its being such a convenient substitute for butter and animal fats, the oil which the olive yielded caused the tree to become a symbol of peace, national wealth and prosperity.

The olive tree, even when unchecked by pruning, is of very slow growth, and when allowed for ages its natural development, the trunk sometimes attains a considerable girth, and the lifetime of the tree is prolonged through centuries of sturdy growth. Some old Italian olives have been credited with an antiquity reaching back to the first years of Republican Rome. Their identity with old descriptions, however, often is difficult to establish,

although in some of the partly buried villas surrounding the hill country where ancient Tibur stood, there still are standing some wonderful specimens of olive trees bearing the marks of great antiquity. One such group near Tivoli is shown in the illustration. The gnarled, weather-worn, tempest-bent trunks and scarred limbs have all the features of extreme age, and no doubt their giant roots, like ribs of iron, have penetrated deep and wide into the travertine rock beneath, while, for above, their upper branches are fresh and green with verdure. Patient in character and growth, beneficent in its bestowals, the olive tree from earliest ages has ministered to the needs of men until it has become inseparably connected with all their peaceful pursuits and still reiterates to humanity the words of Milton:

"Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war."



Ancient Olive Trees Near Tivoli

Ancient Olive Trees

Good is Natural

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE elevation of the human race is unquestionably the one problem with which all mankind is struggling. Education is the only means by which the human race can be elevated, and to be elevated is to be lifted above ignorance. Mankind is beginning to see that it suffers and is sick and sinful because of ignorance,—ignorance of God, good, and so mankind is turning to the Bible to find therein the education which will elevate thought above the pitiful ignorance which believes that evil is real and can have dominion over the perfect man whom God in His infinite wisdom and love created.

It is given to Christian Science to say to the world, "Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings. And not the least of these good tidings is what it tells of the naturalness of good and the unnaturalness and unreason of evil."

Mary Baker Eddy made a most important discovery regarding the naturalness of Truth and the part it played in the healing work of Jesus. She states in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 200): "It was the consummate naturalness of Truth in the mind of Jesus, that made his healing easy and instantaneous. Jesus regarded good as the normal state of man, and evil as the abnormal; holiness, life, and health as the better representation of God than sin, disease, and death."

Jesus knew that because man is the image of God, he expresses all of the qualities and attributes which belong to God, such as honesty, purity, righteousness, health, happiness, freedom, and joy, and can never express any thought which is unlike God. This is as true in the case of man as it appears to be with the sunbeam, which conveys light always, never darkness, the sun being its source. As soon as it is seen that it is supremely natural to live rightly, to think rightly, to love rightly, mankind will begin to enjoy man's birthright, which is God-bestowed,—namely, freedom from the belief in any attractiveness or reality in evil and the understanding of the all-presence and all-power of God, good. Then it will not be easy to do or think that which is wrong, because it will be recognized that wrong is unnatural and contrary to divine law. God made man upright; and man is so today. For there never was a power able either to defile the man of God's creating or to create another kind of man who is not upright.

Beginning on page 2 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "Asking God to be God is a vain repetition. God is 'the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever'; and He who is immutably right will do right without being reminded of His province." Or, in other words, it is divinely natural for God to be loving, kind, right, and good always. Since He could not be otherwise, we should not presume to remind Him to be what He is naturally; nor should we ever believe Him to be anything other than all good. Would it not be well to remember this when things do not seem to be running as smoothly as we would have them, when the temptation comes to believe that evil and discord are real because of some plan of the Almighty's which we do not understand?

If we seem to be tried in a furnace heated "seven times more than it was wont to be heated," we may profitably remember that it was in just such a place that the three Hebrew boys of old proved what could be done under any circumstances and regardless of what sense-testimony said to the contrary. For instance, we all agree that it is natural for men to express activity and freedom; and because it is natural for them to do so, these three Hebrew boys, understanding the law which governs right, could prove its availability and the utter nothingness and powerlessness of evil to interfere with this law. And so, in Daniel we read the words of the king, who learned that he could not set aside the law of God, "Lo, I see four men loose, walking in the midst of the fire, and they have no hurt."

Under the marginal heading, "All evil unnatural" (Science and Health, p. 130), Mrs. Eddy puts a question which is worthy of much thought: "If thought is started at the strong claim of Science for the supremacy of God, or Truth, and doubts the supremacy of good, ought we not, contrariwise, to be astounded at the vigorous claims of evil and doubt them, and no longer think it natural to love sin and unnatural to forsake it,—no longer imagine evil to be ever-present and good absent?"

The Psalmist speaks truly when he said, "The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord." And this goodness is all that mankind will know or experience when thought is elevated to at-one-ment with God.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.)

Valley Blossoms

Beneath a sapphire sky the Shendoah Valley is covered by a gossamer veil of apple blossoms dissolving into a Milky Way in the distance. The cool blue waters of the graceful river reflecting the depth of the sky curve sinuously in the narrow channel which cuts through the green fringed Virginian valley.

Dim in the distance the nodding heads of yellow marigold around a mellow pool bow obeisance to the visitant blossoms, spreading gay petals which too soon become wings, leaving the trees as summer is revealed behind the silver heels of spring.

Turn after turn, the river flows between the young blossoms forming a series of glittering horseshoes that dazzle with a brilliance beyond that of diamonds, while the woods and slopes are mottled by sun and cloud over yellow, brown and green slopes and fields that turn their faces skyward.

The apple blossoms weave a rare thread into the tapestry of the valley. In wondrous contrast to the deeper tones, the light, delicate shades of the blossoms with their bright centers add the promise of a full flowering springtime, holding sway over sky and field until summer shall crowd the flowers from their leafy limbs, and deep green and scarlet balls hang from their branches.

Vagrant winds play shyly with the fluttering blossoms in the orchards. With quiet lassitude a slate colored road crawls along the orchards and the bends of the river with its richly broadened borders, carrying upon its back an old wagon drawn by a dappled mare.

As the river trickles through the curved hollow, dainty white clouds flit aimlessly across the azure dome that covers the valley, which is well named after the Daughter of the Stars, for at night thousands of stars watch over their beautiful daughter with millions of pink and white blossoms in her hair.

The Fleets

Now the spring is in the town,
Now the wind is in the tree,
And the wintered keels go down
To the calling of the sea.

Out from mooring, dock, and slip,
Through the harbor buoys they glide,
Drawing seaward till they dip
To the swirling of the tide.

One by one and two by two,
Down the channel turns they go,
Steering for the open blue,
Where the salty great airs blow;

Craft of many a build and trim,
Every stitch of sail unfurled,
Till they hang upon the rim
Of the azure ocean world.

Who has ever, man or boy,
Seen the sea all flecked with gold,
And not longed to go with joy
Forth upon adventures bold?

Now the spring is in the town,
Who would not a rover be,
When the wintered keels go down
To the calling of the sea?

—Bliss Carman.

Music

Who that has heard a strain of music feared then lest he should speak extravagantly any more forever?—Thoreau.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Word From Sky Island

By MABEL S. MERRILL

PART I

THE three young Ayers, at the high door of their hillside home, watched the thing come—a little floating gleam of red in the clear morning air. It seemed to have risen from a group of boats which they could see lying at some old wharves down the water front.

"It's one of those toy balloons that are timed to come down after about so long," pronounced Harley. "And I've an idea it is intended for us."

"Some of our new neighbors are sending us a greeting perhaps," suggested Elouise. "Of course, they can see us standing up here."

Ten-year-old John held his breath, and even the older ones waited eagerly to see if the little balloon would come within reach. Once they lost sight of it, as it drifted in behind a fringe of woods on the hillside below. But presently it came sailing up over the tops of the bushes and dropped in a heap of brush. They got it out as carefully as they could and found that there was a note fastened to the fairy flyer. It was written in a large childish hand on a piece of torn wrapping paper, but it was easy enough to read though the writer had wasted a great many capital letters, in places where they were not needed.

"The Birding Pet. How do you think I can live at Sky Island except one boy too big to play dolls."

Hastily, Tatty Carew.

At first they were as completely puzzled as if they had read a message in a foreign tongue. Then Harley pointed out that the word "sky" probably meant Sky Island.

"The island where the lighthouse is, you know. That's it sticking up out of the haze way down the bay. It looks just like the postcard pictures you see of it."

Elouise nodded. "I believe you're right, Harley. The funny little kid began 'sky' with a small letter and I never thought. But what does she mean about our bringing her a pet?"

John, who was out on the grass plat with Pearl, the "coolest" lamb, thought he could answer this question. "That's easy. Anybody that lived on that black dot out there, with nothing but the lighthouse sticking up like a candle, would have to have a pet to play with. Why didn't that kid take a kitten or a goldfish with her when she first went out there to live?"

"But why should she think we have pets to give away?" asked Elouise with a puzzled laugh.

"Ho, that's easy too. She has heard about Pearl. Even the folks way over here would know about Pearl, I guess. You don't find many lambs like her."

John's arms tightened around the neck of the frisky little creature as she nudged him playfully with her hard round head. "That Tatty girl needn't think we're going to give her all the lamb we've got in the world," he remarked.

Elouise and Harley agreed with this view; but their mother, who had been shelling peas on the porch, spoke up quietly:

"The clam man was telling me last week about the lighthouse family. The little girl, Tatty, is younger than John and there is a boy, Kirk, as old as Harley. Sky Island is so small that there is only room for a garden between the two keepers' houses. All the rest is rock and ocean. The clam man says he should be as lonesome as an owl out there, and he can't see how the kids stand it. I suppose Tatty would think that a pet like Pearl was the loveliest thing that ever happened."

The Decision

Mother Ayer laughed as she quoted Elouise's favorite expression, then she went into the house with her pan of peas and said not a word more. But she had set them thinking. Harley and Elouise stared out over the bay at that "black dot" with a candle on it and pictured the little girl and the big boy trying to pass away the long days there. Probably it was true that they were as lonesome as owls.

"It wouldn't be so hard on the fellow—what's his name—Kirk," observed Harley. "He could fish or something. But the kid sister seems to be desperate. She's ready to hold up the neighbors and make them give her their pets, regardless of anybody's feelings. She must have a lot of nerve for her size, but I don't think I blame her."

John sat back on his heels and looked thoughtfully at Pearl as she came dancing at him in that absurd stiff-legged way common to whole some lambs.

"Pearl, you'd be as good as a whole zoo out on that island, but you belong to us, so now! We brought you all the way from Elm Dale farm because you're such good company we couldn't bear to sell you off with the rest of the stock. So I guess that Tatty will have to get along somehow."

The clam man came driving up the

road as they sat there, and, since he knew about the lighthouse people, they showed him the message brought by the toy balloon. He told them that the light-keeper's boat was lying at the wharf this minute, and that Tatty was on board waiting for her father to come back from the village where he had gone on some business.

"I caught a glimpse of the little thing leaning over the rail and looking as if she had cried her eyes out," said the clam vender shaking his head. "She seemed to be arguing with her brother that daddy mustn't make her go back to the island till she had found something or other—a pet, was it? Well, they say she is wild over all kinds of live creatures. Seems a shame to keep a child like that on a rock 'way out in the ocean."

The clam man drove off, still shaking his head, and there was silence for a while out there on the grass plat by the door.

"If it wasn't for John," murmured Elouise at length, "I'd be willing to take Pearl down now and give her to Tatty. It's pitiful to think of a tiny girl going back to that island without anything to comfort her when she is so unhappy there."

"Pearl would be more comfort than a barrel of monkeys any day," asserted Harley with a laugh as the lamb shoved her head under his arm and took a round bite out of the edge of the newspaper he had picked up. "But seeing it would break John's heart, and we can't very well ship her off to Sky Island."

John had been standing with his back to them and his sturdy legs crossed at the ankles.

"We have been discussing a new idea that came to us in a letter to my sister from our cousin, Peggy Lawton, and I am going to pass it to you while it is sizzling. We are leisurely wending our way across a desert to a native state, where father is to make a report on a proposed plan for an aqueduct. Speed has not been discovered in India, so it will be impossible for you to believe how slowly we are going. It gives us endless time for conversation."

Now for the big idea! Our cousin writes that they are forming a travel club in her school to learn interesting and helpful facts about other countries. We thought it such a good idea that we have formed a similar club with the four of us, Father, Mother, Ruth and I, as the charter members.

We call it The Better Way League. It has just this minute been named. We are going to be on the lookout for better ideas in every possible way, for us and for the family, for our work and play, for our home and country.

But we are going to mind our own business. We are not going to try to force our ideas on other people. If other people like them, they are welcome to them and we are glad to share them.

Can't you see that if this plan were carried out between nations it would help to end wars? If each nation would seek and adopt the good qualities of other nations, they all would be so occupied with improving themselves that they would not seek the weak places and take advantage of one another.

We have chosen for the motto of our league, Kipling's line, "There is neither East nor West." We are going to look for the best in everything, without discrimination.

When we find a better way in no matter what, we are going to adopt it, leaving the old way as a milestone passed. Father said some interesting things about milestones. He says they are merely to mark progress. They must not be mistaken for the destination. When people stand still and congratulate themselves on their achievement, they stop progressing, and they grow old with their achievements. Well, so much for the Better Way League. Membership is open to all. No dues.

Ruth says travel may be broadening, but it is no fun at all. This is partly because she has recently been snubbed by a camel. If you want to be thoroughly snubbed, try to make friends with a camel. It will curl its upper lip, turn up its nose, half close its eyes and look right through you at the horizon. They won't even make friends with their drivers. They never appear to recognize anybody. The camels in this part of the

planted wide apart. He spoke without turning around.

"I guess I can stand it if you can. But we've got to hurry for all we're worth, or that boat will be gone back to the lighthouse."

They ran to consult with their mother, who told them to do exactly as they thought best. Pearl was their own property. In a few minutes they were trudging briskly down the hill road with Pearl at their heels. She would always follow them like a dog, and liked to start off, though she was apt to get tired and sulky before they arrived anywhere. She soon began to lag and to get frightened at things in the bushes, which was a way she had.

"I've been hearing things myself," declared Elouise at length. "Her feet pattering along behind us, only when I turn around there's nothing in sight—Oh, yes, there is! Look, look!"

A white dog had crept out of the underbrush, and stood gazing at them wistfully—a lost dog, as they knew by his manner.

"Oh," breathed John, "what a beauty! I never saw one like him before. He's as white as a snowflake. Come here, old chap. Come here, Snowflake Dog."

John was down on his knees, holding out his arms, and the friendliness in his face and voice was not to be resisted by a lost and lonely white dog. The beautiful creature stole a little nearer, and finally made a dash into those outstretched arms.

"You've done it now," laughed Harley. "You'll never get rid of that dog after this. And just look at Pearl!"

Pearl was standing back to them in one of her sulky fits. She was always jealous when any other creature was about. Harley had to drag or carry her the rest of the way. And when they reached the wharves the lighthouse boat was only a dwindling speck on the blue water.

(To be continued)

Travelogues by Letter

Randall Watson to His Class Paper, The Clarion

C. I. Railway, Rajputana, India

Dear Classmates:

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country are magnificent creatures. You just ought to see the Camel Corps in some of these native states!

The day that Ruth was so thoroughly snubbed, we took a long ride on camels with Father to an oasis. He is accustomed to riding them and looks like a prince on one. But Ruth and I were a sorry sight. Their gait is not at all like a horse's. They go so many ways at once. We could not get into the swing of it at all. Ruth clung to the saddle and her Hindu driver with all four limbs like a scared kitten, as they went skimming across the desert. Later when she tried to thank him with some lumps of sugar, her camel snubbed her so effectively that she was left as flat as a pancake ever since.

"My mount was a cretaceous old chap. He must have known that he had a greenhorn aboard, for he refused to budge in spite of all the persuasion of the driver. He suddenly folded up the numerous joints of his hind legs and I took a double flip-flop backward over his tail. Finally, when I was aboard again and hanging on with all four limbs, he set out as if he had been shot out of a catapult, and did not stop till we reached that delectable oasis."

Mother went by automobile and Ruth returned with her. After all, a camel is not for ladies. But I made up my mind that I was going to learn to ride a camel or know why, so I rode a minute before she felt I made a little progress at achieving the swing of it.

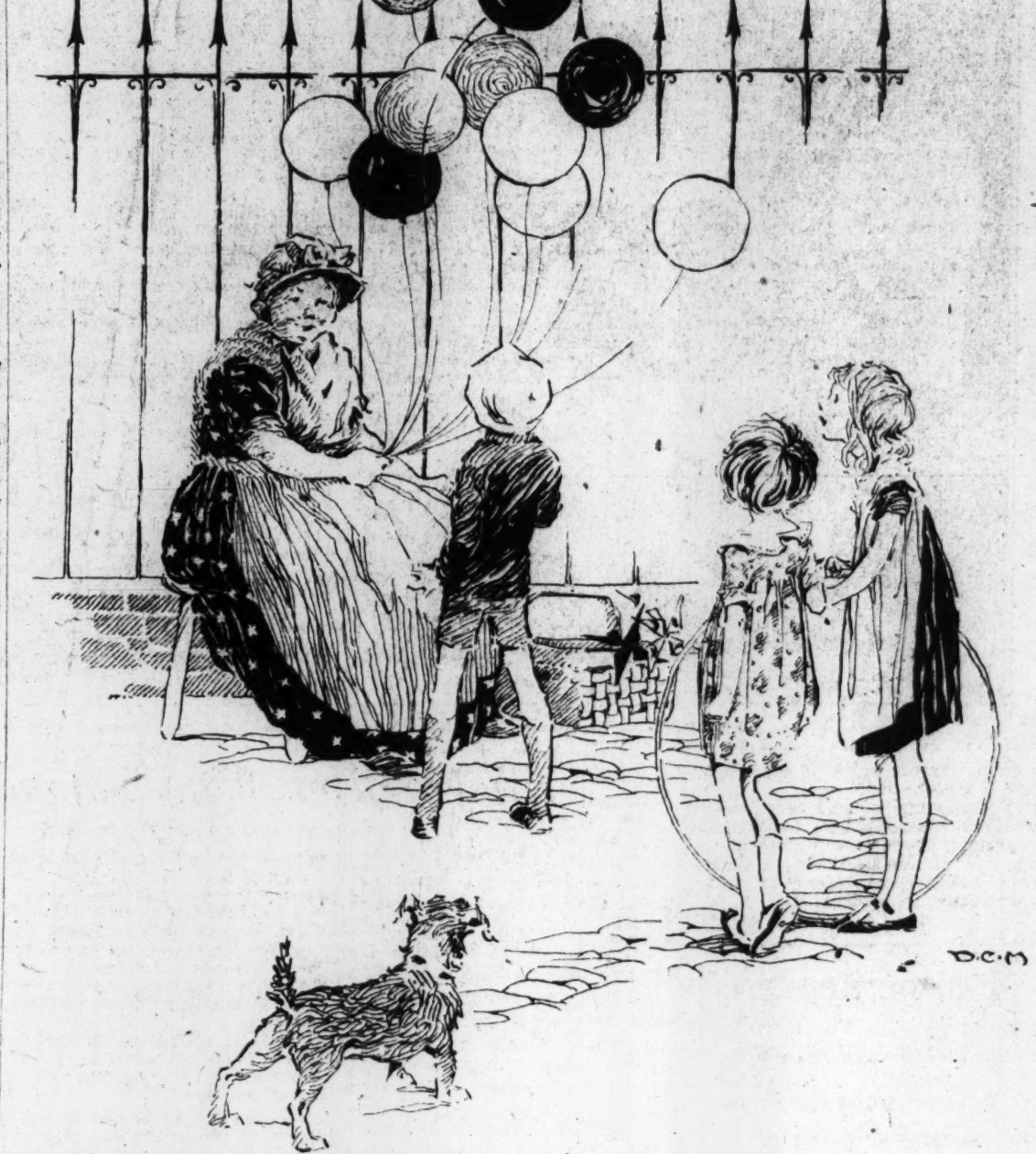
I am writing on Mother's portable typewriter. Whenever the train takes a lurch my fingers go shooting about, and making innumerable Russian effects—zchits fj quix, etc.

This is a barren, uninteresting part of the country—endless stretches of sand and brush and cactus. Somebody ought to tell these people about the experiments with spines to cactus in the Arizona desert. I'll do it myself. That will be a proper act for a member of The Better Way League.

The finest part of this trip to India is that the family is getting so well acquainted. Ruth and I are just beginning to realize what wonderful pals Mother and Dad can be to us. Dad says that never again is he going to travel alone. With kind regards to all of you,

Your classmate,
RANDALL WATSON.

CAMPS FOR BOYS
Camp Markham
(formerly Keosauqua) for Boys, 7 to 15.
Fifth season. In the Ozark Mountains, near Fayetteville, Arkansas. All that is needed for a boy's camp life, and training. Ideal location, pure water, sports, horses, fishing, UNUSUAL CARE. For catalog—Box M, Care of Thorpe Academy, Lake Forest, Ill.



Balloons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The wind is whistling lively tunes. And tugging at the gay balloons; and the sun is shining brightly. They'll all be journeying out of sight.

Where will Lavender go?
It will waft and waft by field and meadow.
Soft as thistledown, slow as a shadow,
However the wind may blow.

What will become of Blue?
Blue'll go fluttering down the air
Into a quiet wood, and there
Alight as little birds do.

Will Rose-Pink find a home?
Into a garden it will sink,
And shine, and make the gardener think
His rose bush is in bloom.

What will become of Green?
Green will float to a faraway town,
And the castle servants will haul it down
And take it in to the Queen.

How about Red at last?
Red will float till it comes to the sea,
And follow a fair ship sailing free,
And tie itself to the mast.

But Yellow-As-Gold—for days
Yellow will float till the wind is still,
Then tumble over my window sill
And be my own always.

The wind is whistling crazy tunes
And snatching at the light balloons;
He'll toss them high and far—but
One is coming back to be my own!

Nancy Byrd Turner

A Charade

My first, a verb five letters make.
That means to tremble or to quake.
My second is a weapon grim.
Of ancient time and ages dim.
Now, placing together one and two,
A poet's name will come to you.

CAMPS FOR BOYS
Adventure Island
A Camp for Boys
7 to 15 years
Occupying an entire island near
Fish Creek, Wisconsin
Many attractive and unusual features.
Booklet on request.
CHARLES A. KINNEY, Winnetka, Ill.

THORPE for BOYS
CAMP—Fosters RIGHT THINKING and good habits. Gives a glorious summer to boys under 15 years. On Pelican Lake, Wis. Bungalows, swimming, sports, horses, fishing, UNUSUAL CARE. For catalog—Box M, Care of Thorpe Academy, Lake Forest, Ill.

Mitigwa Camp
Rangeley, Maine
A select camp limited to 42 boys, ages 9 to 15. Wonderful camping country. Boys learn how to live in the open. Fresh vegetables, fruit, tested milk, daily. Counselors selected from the best public and private schools. References or personal interview required.
Camp Director, FRANKLIN J. GRAY (public schools), 99 Dunmoreland St., Springfield, Mass.
To be a Woodcraft under personal supervision of the great scout and wildernessman, DAN BEARD, is a rare privilege.
DAN BEARD WOODCRAFT CAMP
On beautiful Pennsylvania mountain lake. Teaching love of nature and of all creatures. Exceptional care and training. No extra charge for tutoring. All activities boys like.
Write 95 Bowline Avenue, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

Beartooth Ranch
"in the heart of the Rockies"
A Camp Characteristic of the Great West
Membership Limited to Twenty Boys
Twenty-one day horseback trip to Glacier House, Glacier City, and through YELLOWSTONE PARK over the unbeaten trail. Boxing, wrestling, horse-manship, roping, mountain hiking.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET
EDWARD J. IKERMAN, Director
Dear, Montana

The First Wright Airplane

ON DEC. 17, 1903, the first airplane invented by the Wright brothers made its first flight. It is natural that there should have been some competition to secure this airplane, which is of such historic interest, and now comes the news that it is to go to the South Kensington Museum, London, where there is already a fine aviation exhibit.

At the Pilgrims' Dinner

The United States Ambassador to Great Britain has been prominently in the news this week because of an important speech he made at the Pilgrims' dinner on Monday—a dinner given in his honor. Many notable guests were present, and the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, and Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the Opposition, were the chief British speakers. The great hall was crowded, and it is estimated that the Ambassador also had an unseen radio audience of 4,000,000.

Alanson B. Houghton was born at Cambridge, Mass., and graduated at Harvard University. He afterward studied art for a time in Paris, and did postgraduate work in Göttingen and Berlin.

Unlike so many of the ambassadors sent from Washington to London, Mr. Houghton is neither a lawyer nor a writer (though books are his chief hobby). He is an American business man, and was for many years connected with the great glass works at Corning. From 1919-23 he was a member of the House of Representatives, and when it became necessary to appoint an ambassador to Berlin, President Harding was urged to appoint Mr. Houghton because of his great business ability.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS
MOSS LAKE CAMP
Moss Lake, Adirondack Mountains, Eagle Bay, N. Y.
Six Hours a Week of Riding. Private Lake and Private Rustic Bungalows with Bath and Lights. "No Extras." Hotel for Parents. (All descriptions appear in our address list. 6000 Lakeside, 60 Lakeside Ave., Jamaica, Long Island, or RUTH E. WELSH, Buckingham School, Cambridge, Mass.)

Camp Bomazeen
For Girls East Harpswell, Me.
A beautiful sheltered island where girls may enjoy each week, for a month or over, all that is best in camp life. Send for booklet.
A. E. DEMERITT, L.L.B., SARAH R. DEMERITT
12 West Street, Boston, Mass.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

CORI CAMPS
The Camps of the CORI Sea
Westport Island, Maine
Girls under twenty years of age. A two-hundred-acre farm combining pine woodland, beach and seashore, the historic and most beautiful section of charming New England. Water and Field Sports, Crafts, Nature Lore. "A Camp devoted to Right Living and Right Thinking."
C.O.R.I. Camps are advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor
BOOKLET
MR. AND MRS. ELLSWORTH HOLT FLUMER
47 Franklin St., Westfield, Mass.

Mrs. Norman White's
Seaside Camps in the Pines on Cape Cod
"OWASSA" "MAYFLOWER"
Ages 12-18 for Girls Ages 8-12
Surf Bathing for Sport, Still Water for Instruction. Organized Athletics, Dramatics, Arts and Crafts
Representatives may be interviewed in Boston or New York
Illustrated booklet of "Owassa" or "Mayflower" will be sent upon request to
MRS. NORMAN WHITE
Orleans, Massachusetts

Deerbrook Camp
For Girls 8 to 16
250 Acres on Top of Vermont Mountains
Horseback riding, canoeing, swimming, tennis, mountain climbing, all outdoor sports, sketching, handicrafts, and tutoring (if desired). This camp meets the modern requirements for hygienic living. Running water, shower baths. Moderate rates. Write for Booklet.
HOMER E. UNDERWOOD, M.A., Yale
ISABELLE E. UNDERWOOD, B.A., Smith
New London, Conn. 56 Granite St.

Current Events for Boys and Girls

and because it was recognized that problems with Germany would be chiefly business problems.

The gardens are in bloom with tulips, purple iris, and other early spring flowers. How busy the bees are among them! They buzz from bloom to bloom, back and forth from the garden to their hive, where they are storing away in their cell-cups the golden honey and "bee bread"—a food which is largely made of the yellow flower pollen. They are storing away wax, also, a precious hoard.

The butterflies and moths are busy, too. Did you ever see a moth stick out its tongue? It does this when it wishes to reach the honey in the deep flower cups. Its tongue is very long, and can reach for a great distance.

The woods are full of color. Winter buds, which have been swelling on the bare twigs, are now opening and unfolding in endless variety. The dogwood buds which were waiting on the twigs last September, and began to swell in February, are now opened blossoms. The bud scales have not fallen, as do most bud scales, but they have spread out until they look like petals. The true flowers are at the center. These will become the scarlet berries that are so handsome in the autumn.

The tulip trees are in their glory now; the linden is covered with drooping pendants; apple, the willow with yellow catkins. The varnished buds of the horse chestnut are festoons of soft, brown wool holding entangled the tender new leaves.

Have you heard the delicate, silken rustle that is made by the spring wind when it blows through tender young leaves? You can hear it at no other season.

The orchards are like great bou-

quetts of pink and white bloom. The hillsides are misty with unfolding leaves and buds. The shad bush and the flowering dogwood looks like "white entangled clouds" in the distance.

The maples, most brilliantly clothed of our trees, stand proudly now in their wonderful spring garment of russet red that sets it apart from all other trees. This spring suit is perhaps even more beautiful than its more brilliant autumn colors. Soon these rich reds will tone down to more somber summer greens.

In the marshes bloom marsh marigolds in great golden clumps; and long-stemmed violets, with their pale green stems and daintily-curved blue petals. There are painted cups and golden ragwort blossoming near-by; and, in open woodlands, three-leaved trilliums, adder's tongues, the lacy miterwort, the wild geranium—a world of flowers!

The warblers are here, fitting coyly from branch to branch, singing their sweet, elusive songs, and, from the meadow comes the voice of the oven bird with its insistent little note, "Teacher! Teacher! Teacher!"

The peepers' chorus is still heard in the bog, but it is fast giving way to a different one, as the early peepers, one by one, drop out of the chorus. The toad's piping is heard more distinctly now, for he is in full blast. His little throat swells out like a bagpipe as he sings lustily. Many people do not realize, too, that the toad that hops about in the garden can sing in the bog, in spring, with the best of them.

Pretty little salamanders are appearing under stumps and stones. The mud-dauber wasp has come out of his cradle, a vase made of sand and clay and fastened to a branch, as finely shaped as any made by potter's wheel.

The squirrel, the woodchuck, most of the wild creatures are busy taking care of their families of little ones, cunning, fat, roly-poly babies.

But how can one tell of all the wonders that are going on in May? Go to the woods and fields and see for yourself!

Dandelions
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Today they are gold ducats split From some old miser's purse; Tomorrow they'll be silver crowns When I walk by with Nurse.

Today they are wee golden suns A-shining in the grass; Tomorrow they'll be silver moons When Nurse and I shall pass.
Frances Higgins

Nature Notes—May

MAY is the lovely month of blossoms. In the olden time (and even now in many places) May Day was celebrated by gay companies of young people. On the first day of May they gathered on the hill-sides, clad in light garments and decked with flowers. They danced about the May pole and frolicked on the green. The fairest maiden was chosen May Queen and crowned with blossoms.

Now is the time to go to the woods and fields. Wherever you turn, you find the world full of pink and white blossoms, delicious fragrance, and luscious green grass.

The gardens are in bloom with tulips, purple iris, and other early spring flowers. How busy the bees are among them! They buzz from bloom to bloom, back and forth from the garden to their hive, where they are storing away in their cell-cups the golden honey and "bee bread"—a food which is largely made of the yellow flower pollen. They are storing away wax, also, a precious hoard.

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"A Gift Shop Within a Flower Shop"
FAIRY FAVORS
Modeled in white plastic. Pastel colors. Dull finish. 60c. Place cards and doilies cups to match.
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ESTHER T. REED
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CAMP TASHMOO
On Lake Tashmo and Vineyard Sound, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Seaside farm and lake-side camping ground combined. Bungalows, first-class food, water, sanitation. Mother-director in charge, assisted by expert counselors. Horseback riding, in-terpreting, dancing, swimming, sailing, and crafts, etc. "A place in the Camp Circle for the girl who has always taken a back seat." Boston interviews arranged.
MR. WILFRED O. WHITE
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MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
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Camp Kohahna advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

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GIRLS of High School and College age. Swimming, boating, hiking, games. Tutoring in all subjects. Art classes.
GEORGE A. ANDREWS, Manager
5529 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

CAMP NEWAKA
For Girls Gold Lake, Colorado
Between Boulder and Estes Park. In the heart of Nature's Playground. All the activities of wholesome camp life, with a feature, offered to a limited number. No extra references required. For booklet, write to:
MARY K. VOORHEES
Apt. C, 4525 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Camp Newfound
on the shore of LONG LAKE, HARRISON, ME.
This camp advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor. Tenth season.
1925 enrollments include groups from the Pacific Coast, Middle West, Southern and Eastern states.
Juniors under ten, intermediates to fifteen, and seniors include college students.
For illustrated booklet, address MRS. W. K. HORTON, 23 Washington Place, Ridgewood, N. Y. Tel. Ridgewood 354.

CAMPS FOR

EDUCATIONAL

A Visiting Speaker at Hampton

I SHALL never forget the first impressions on arriving on the campus of Hampton Institute. An atmosphere of hospitality, cheerfulness and transcendent hope and courage was dominant. And what guest rooms! Accommodated as I am to hotel accommodation in large cities like New York, Washington, and Boston, I was not expecting to find the same degree of comfort and convenience in a southern Negro educational institution. But to my surprise I found it all, and more. The furnishings, the harmony of color scheme, decoration, and design, the latest modern conveniences, including a separate bathroom for each guest, all these were equal to, and in many respects surpassed what is to be found in the best hotels. And where would one find such a pleasing outlook? Beautiful trees in bud; the campus full of life and activity; numerous buildings stretching away in the distance, 135 of them; not the "barrack" type of institutional building which mars so many a campus, but all pleasing in design and structure, varied and individual in character, reminiscent in architecture.

Expectant and Alert

But a full day awaited us, and at 9:30 we assembled in Clarke Hall, which is the Y. M. C. A. building at Hampton. As I was scheduled to speak the following day, I was glad of the opportunity of having a free day during which I could acquaint myself to the general atmosphere and characteristic conditions of a Negro educational institution. In the auditorium I saw a goodly company of men, all expectant and alert. Many were preparing to take notes of the addresses. There were many students sitting in the galleries, keen to learn from those of their own race of the problems which they will encounter in the world of business and industry. And why were we all there? To talk about an age-old industry—the building industry; to begin with a skyscraper, of unfortunate memory, and in this generation we have come back to the skyscraper. From Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other states, Negro builders and architects, at the invitation of Hampton Institute, were meeting in conference for the purpose of gaining inspiration and information from well-known architects, builders, and others who have contributed something toward the solution of construction problems. The Negro contractor is not content with putting up buildings, he wants beautiful buildings, and Hampton is teaching him how to express beauty and harmony in construction. These men listened with rapt attention to the address of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology lecturer on the fundamentals of good architecture.

Then the Negro builder is thoroughly alive to the compelling need in the construction industry today for more accurate estimating. For three hours these men listened to a talk on cost accounting for builders. A dry subject! Yes, and had it been a convention of white contractors there would have been many who would have taken the opportunity to take in the sights instead of attending the session. But not these Negroes. They sat through the talk and showed the keenest interest. In conversation with many of them later I found that they had a degree of comprehension of the subject which was quite unusual with men whose mental bent is toward the practical and mechanical rather than the analytical.

Negro Architect as Toastmaster

Perhaps the most representative and interesting event of the convention was the banquet which was attended by all the delegates, teachers and instructors, state officials, the convention speakers, and visitors. The toastmaster was a well-known and highly respected Negro architect from Richmond, Va. He did a masterly job of the position with more dignity, ease, and tact than were displayed by this man. The freedom of utterance, the thoughtfulness, and the choice of words, which characterized the speeches—the majority of which were made by Negro delegates—were remarkable, and if there were any members of the white race present who had doubts as to the possibility of the colored man appreciating and practicing the ideals of the white man, they were surely have found reason for revising their opinion after listening to the remarks made by colored contractors at that banquet. And behind it all one felt the influence of Hampton. It was Hampton and its sister institution, Tuskegee, that were responsible in no small degree for this idealism and for the quality of service that is being rendered by Negro builders and architects, not only to their own race, but to the white race also.

One of the interesting items of information which was brought out on this occasion was the fact that in many parts of the country the white contractor is realizing that the Negro worker is to be preferred to the inferior class of European labor now coming to the United States. It was also stated and corroborated by other

speakers, that the white race is recognizing the fact that Negro builders and architects are to be depended upon to do good work and to keep their contracts. The Negro has had to fight a prejudice that would not even allow him an opportunity to prove that he had the requisite knowledge and ability to plan and construct important and big buildings. But patiently and thoroughly, Hampton and some other Negro colleges and schools, have been giving the best training to their young men, looking forward to that day when the American people would recognize and demand the services of her colored children in the erection of more beautiful and more sensible buildings.

Field Is Great

But the field for the Negro builder is great even among his own people. The increasing wealth of Negro industrial employers, bankers and business men, is creating a constant demand for better dwellings and public buildings. One contractor who gave an interesting speech at the banquet, has made a striking demonstration of the practical value of the application of the "golden rule" in business. He treats his men as brothers, forgives them seven times when they fail, helps them in every way possible, and never expects them to do what he would not be willing to do himself. In this way he has a crew of men who have been with him for years and who know exactly his methods and policy. His reputation is so high that he bids on an equal footing with white contractors, and frequently secures large contracts from white people. Furthermore he always guarantees his buildings for one year, and if any defects develop during that period they are remedied

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

What value has travel as an educator and as a promoter of peace?

In what way will the increased flow of tourist traffic to Europe help America?

Will travel tend to eradicate racial distinctions, customs, and so on? Would this be desirable?

(See Monitor's European Travel Supplement of April 30.)

What special talents of women which are already widely recognized, and what talents not widely recognized, were made prominent by the Woman's World Fair at Chicago?

Can it be said that the purposes of the fair were fully realized? Is the practice of economy in the home and in business the cause for a demand for economy in government or is it vice versa?

(See Monitor's of April 16, 18, 20, 21, and 22.)

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First Kindergarten Class to Be Promoted to First Grade, Fairbanks, Alaska, September, 1924.

without expense to the owner. He is now a wealthy man.

A tour of the trade schools reveals a very thorough and practical method of training students at Hampton. Of the 130 buildings on the campus, about 100 have been wholly or partly constructed by students.

Kindergarten Wins Support in Alaska

Fairbanks, Alaska

Special Correspondence

IN FAIRBANKS, Alaska, several years back, when the mothers agitated the kindergarten idea for their little ones, those who had no children or who had forgotten about the needs of their own babies, said, "There is not money enough to pay for another department. Our taxes are too high as it is," and "The kindergarten is nothing but a nursery, anyhow," and so on.

But the mothers persisted, as mothers are likely to do when their children are concerned, a kindergarten was started and a qualified kindergarten teacher employed.

The first kindergarten thrived but a short time and was discontinued. In 1922, however, the mothers of Fairbanks, with renewed zeal and with the Civic Club lending moral support, launched a second campaign for a public school kindergarten.

The City Council agreed to co-operate with the school board and open a kindergarten in the school building. During this time, Miss Ellen Creelman, president of the Seattle Kindergarten Training School, was visiting in Fairbanks, and by request delivered several public lectures on the value of kindergarten training, both for the individual child and as the foundation on which the superstructure of education should be built. These lectures aided very materially in rousing public opinion in favor of the kindergarten.

A veritable "little Red Schoolhouse" from across the river, which had been abandoned, that those children might attend the Fairbanks Public School, was purchased and moved to its new location about 50 feet from the main school. The little building was well equipped with blackboards, chairs, tables and modern kindergarten materials and in the fall of 1922 was formally opened with a graduate kindergarten in charge.

Again it seemed as if the work done would suffer defeat when, in March, 1923, the kindergarten was called "outside."

But the word "defeat" is not included in the vocabulary of earnest parents or educators. And as the kindergarten was on trial for its very life, it had to be proven of educational value, i. e., there must be one class of kindergarten trained children promoted to the first grade, in order that a practical test of its educational value could be made by the first grade teacher. The school board therefore engaged a graduate kindergarten teacher from Seattle, Wash., who arrived in time for the opening of school Sept. 15, 1923. The enrollment was approximately 34. The five-year-olds who would enter first grade the following year, attended the afternoon session, while the younger children attended in the morning. This arrangement enables the younger ones to have the advantage of two years in the kindergarten, and

will be continued until the enrollment is too large to permit it.

The Seattle course of study was adopted. Mothers' meetings were conducted throughout the year with gratifying results. The two major festivals—Thanksgiving and Christmas—were appropriately observed. The mothers held a food sale and purchased a piano and the kindergarten of the Fairbanks Alaska Public School system became a reality.

Fuel Bill Cut More Than Half

A feature of the St. Louis schools is the ventilation system employed. Ozone, generated by an electrical machine, is used to revitalize and purify the air. By this method the same air is circulated in the rooms and not fanned from the building, enabling the board of education to cut its fuel bill more than half, because new air does not have to be brought in from the outside and heated again. Other cities have copied this plan of ventilation and it has been praised highly.

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How London Provides Libraries

London, England

Special Correspondence

ALTHOUGH it seems a truism in this generation that libraries must play an important part in any good system of education it was not many years ago that they were neglected in London. Now the London County Council, which controls public education within its area, has evolved a system for the distribution of books, which, if still imperfect, is a long way ahead of the pitiful libraries of half a century ago.

It must feed the 665,000 children in the elementary schools, 120,000 students at night evening institutes, and 30,000 teachers.

Books for elementary education are drawn from four sources; the requisition list, the circulation scheme, the loan collection, and the education library. Up to a limit fixed by per capita allowances an elementary school may requisition books once a year. From a catalogue of many hundreds of books the head teacher selects his list.

Under the circulation scheme books are also requisitioned from the County Hall at Westminster, but they remain at the school for only six months. They are supplied in sets in order that pupils in a class may each have a copy. Forty thousand sets are now in use, with a total number of volumes amounting to 2,000,000. They are not textbooks, but standard works by famous authors. At the end of each half year the books are collected and sent to the loan collection.

The loan collection of 65,000 volumes is kept at the County Hall. The majority are English classics. To these must be added 145,000 copies of part songs and other song music, and 25,000 copies of instrumental selections. This music library is in large demand by music classes at evening institutes.

The Education Library contains reference books of value to teachers. By a system of circulation it enables each school to have a small reference library. Membership of this library has grown since the war. In 1912 there were 1300 teachers using 6700 books. Today 12,000 teachers use 25,000 books.

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the amount of money which should be spent on books stored in a room that becomes the library. Though these schools do not benefit under the circulation scheme they may obtain from the Education Library books too expensive for them to buy. These books are retained for a year.

In Higher Education

Students in a training college buy their own textbooks. This means that the authorities usually have sufficient funds for keeping the library well stocked. One important college has a library of 8000 volumes, and another of 7000. Technical institutes form their own libraries for their own particular needs, a policy also pursued by the art schools.

The literary institutes form one of the most interesting branches of the council's work. They offer to men and women over 18 years of age the opportunity for general culture which will take them from the monotony of their daily work into an atmosphere that stirs their imagination and makes them feel the beauty of life as expressed in education.

Naturally, books play an important part in this education. The loan collection, with its 170,000 musical selections, is available to them. Arrangements are in progress by which the institutes will be able to obtain sets of books on different subjects on the lines of the circulating library that feeds the elementary schools. Thus, a set of books may be taken on the appreciation of music, or on anatomy, or again on architecture.

BOSTON STOCKS

125	Amoskeag ..	64	63½	64	63
750	Arcadian ...	1½	1½	1½	...
100	Atlas Tack..	11½	11½	11½	...
166	Bingham ...	31½	30½	30½	\$1
10	Bos El	78	78	78	78
9	Bos El 1 pf.	112	112	112	...
200	B&M pf A..	24½	24	24	23½
24	B&M pf B..	28	28	28	28

301	Alb & Hecia	13	13	13	13
302	Black	13	13	13	13
303	26 Cap Range	21	21	21	22
304	26 East Mfg	51	51	51	51
305	145 East Mfg	51	51	51	51
306	123 East Sp pl	38	38	38	38
307	123 East Sp	38	38	38	38
308	175 E Mass A	40	39	38	39
309	100 Edison Elec	203	202	203	204
310	92 Gen Elec	11	11	11	11
311	92 Gen Elec Sp 11	11	11	11	11
312	405 Gillette	68	67	68	68
313	92 Gillette	68	67	68	68
314	25 Int P war	70	65	70	70
315	28 Island Cr	129	129	129	127
316	28 Kne Lake	1	1	1	1
317	10 Lake Copper	1	1	1	1
318	10 Math. Alc	72	72	72	72
319	35 Mass Gas pl	65	65	65	66
320	35 Mass Gas Col	65	65	65	66
321	10 Mex Ind	129	129	129	129
322	10 Mex Ind	129	129	129	129
323	166 Miss Riv Pw	43	42	43	43
324	81 Nat Leather	43	43	43	43
325	46 New Consul	191	191	191	191
326	20 NE So Mills	25	25	25	25
327	124 NE Tel	100	100	100	98
328	20 NE Tel	100	100	100	100
329	20 No Butte	90	90	90	90
330	20 Norw Woe	112	112	112	112
331	40 Old Dominion	191	191	191	191
332	30 Pac Mills	60	60	60	59
333	10 Quincy	21	21	21	21
334	20 Quincy Min	21	21	21	21
335	38 Ray Con	125	125	125	125
336	58 S. Mary Ld	21	21	21	21
337	58 S. Mary Ld	21	21	21	21
338	20 Sup & Bas	75	75	75	75
339	63 Swift Inter	28	28	28	28

[illegible]

FINANCIAL NOTES

More than 2,900,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power have been exported from Canada within the last five years, according to figures released by Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, which sold \$1,700,000 worth of Canadian-made carpet three days of the sale to \$2,675,000.

Hel H. Smith, Detroit attorney, representing the company, said he made application for permission to sell Sledge Brothers Inc. stocks in Michigan.

The U. S. Commerce Department's increase was started by the United States Chamber of Commerce in a letter warning the chambers of commerce in cotton belt against the danger of increasing acreage.

A Buenos Aires newspaper says that Argentina has decided to ask Congress to issue a decree, effective June 1, permitting exportation of gold, which has been prohibited since 1914, and with the result in the accumulation of 450,000,000 pesos.

Whitney & Elwell have made an interesting statistical comparison of the national banks and trust companies of Boston, containing the latest figures. The analysis gives data regarding capital, assets, deposits, and income, as divided in 1924, book value, approximate market value and approximate yield.

Representatives of about 40 of the largest fertilizer concerns in the east have met in Philadelphia to discuss commerce, Philadelphia, to lay plans for the formation of a new national fertilizer organization of the same name now functioning and the Southern Fertilizer association.

COMMUNITY TRACTION CO.

TOLEDO, May 7—Cities Service Company yesterday announced that it will control of Community Traction Company to any group of Toledo citizens who wish to purchase the company. Should it be done, Cities Service Company will purchase \$500 and 1000 shares.

W. WESTERN MARYLAND'S YEAR
Western Maryland net income of \$574,772, after tax and charges, for 1924, equals 25¢ a share on \$1,742,050.70. Dividends have been paid to date, \$1,000,000, or 57¢ a share. The balance of \$574,772.70 will be paid in the first preferred dividend of 4¢ a share on \$49,426,098 common after a 4¢ dividend on the preferred stock. The second dividend of 4¢ per cent on second preferred, will be paid in the second dividend.

BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY
Bush Terminal Company stockholders have voted approval of a plan whereby 100,000 shares of common stock, paying \$10 per share, will be exchanged for 100,000 shares of new 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The new shares will have no par value and no voting common stock.

MARCH RAILROAD EARNINGS
Gross operating revenues of Class

Roads totaled \$486,484.501 in March, \$486,586, or 2.7 per cent, under the corresponding month of last year, according to a compilation of the Bureau of Railway Economics. Operating expenses totaled \$377,265.48, a reduction of \$13,336.445, or 3.4 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE

Industrial Acceptance Corporation, which finances the sale of Studebaker cars on time payments, reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1925, net of \$212,475, before federal taxes and dividends, compared with \$140,627 in the first quarter of 1924.

SIMMONS SALES GAIN

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL.
PITTSBURGH, May 7.—Republic Iron Steel is placing additional blast furnace in operation, giving it four in the line. It has 11 out of 15 hearths running.

GLIDDEN COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, May 7.—Glidden Company's April sales were \$2,255,650, an increase of 10.5 per cent over the sales were the largest of any month in the company's history.

LONDON WOOD SALES.
LONDON, May 7.—A superior selection of counting and sawing wood was offered at the wood auctions today. The market was steadier with an improved demand, and prices were 10 to 15 per cent higher.

prices were generally unchanged.

THE four famous hotels listed below are operated under the same general management. At any one of the four reservations will be made for you at any of the other three. They offer you today the same fine hospitality which has made them world-famous.

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ANNUAL REPORT**

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and the next three months are in your power. Your April after charges will be about \$400—compared with \$306.76 in April.

Our bond and equipment are both the same shape they ever have been in." R. Kurn, while refusing to discuss the possibility of an increase in the consolidated rate from 5 to 7 per cent, stated that "Prisco would do nothing this year."

GERMAN SHIPPING TRADE
LONDON, May 7.—German shipping companies are arranging here for regular calls to be made by German liners to the North and South American routes. Here, perhaps Southampton, may become a port of call for all German liners.

STEAMSHIP DIVIDEND PASSED
American Hawaiian Steamship Company has just passed a dividend of 10 cents due at this time. The last

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CITIZENS BANK DEPOSITS GAIN
The Citizens National Bank of Boston, at the close of business April 30, touched its high mark in volume of deposits. Deposits for the last week were \$7,327,405; now it is \$8,357,651—an increase of more than \$1,000,000 in four months. The Citizens has made steady progress in all departments since its

ment was made on April 1.

inception.

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EDITORIALS

Some two-score years ago Henry C. Bunner, urged thereto by observation of swiftly moving social and material changes in New York,

The Iconoclast's Busy Hand

It dealt with the fortunes of an old Knickerbocker family—are any such left in high estate in Manhattan today?—and the dignified house which one of its founders had built to receive himself and his bride far down the island. The period of the story ranged from the early years of the nineteenth century to Civil War days—the final catastrophe to the dignity of house and family falling in the hours of the draft riots.

The stately home to which the old aristocrat brought his bride descended by progressive steps of degradation to become a tenement for the lowliest of the foreign born; the son, despite his Knickerbocker lineage and gentle training, sank into the depths of the underworld; and the father, builder of the home, grown gray and bent under the weight of years and sorrows, was finally overcome, as, passing the sadly changed home which he had entered with such joy and hope a half-century before, he saw it given over to the wreckers that a mere shop might be erected on its site. The story, told with a grace and pathos which should have won for its writer a more enduring fame than is his today, was an epitome of a certain phase of New York's development.

Nor was it any passing phase. When Bunner wrote his tale in 1887 he was impressed by the ruthless destruction of what to him were the honorable landmarks of New York's social life. His romance dealt with this process during the half-century prior to its publication. But in the forty years succeeding that era the obliteration of the picturesque, the worthy and the interesting has proceeded at even swifter pace. The hand of the iconoclast was never busier in New York than today.

Consider yesterday's record alone. From her pinnacle—once considered "dizzy" and commanding but now dwarfed by a dozen office buildings—Diana of Madison Square Garden is being lowered by profane hands. The tower itself—Stanford White's adaptation of the famous Giralda—is to be moved north of the Harlem River, to a college campus which, when it was originally erected, was a barren wild.

There Diana, golden of skin and scanty of raiment, will show which way the wind blows for the information of coming generations of youth. How many generations? Who can guess? The main building of New York University within the easy memory of men of middle age furnished romantic apartments for bachelors in Washington Square. Now it looks stark across the Harlem. Perhaps another half-century may see it, Diana and all, perched atop the highlands of the Hudson.

Madison Square Garden, happy home of the proletariat, the politician and the pugilist, thus vanishes to make room for another temple of incorporated capital. Further up town an ancient stronghold of inherited wealth and social aristocracy is likewise on the skids—if we may adopt a phrase characteristic of the New York of today. The spacious, ugly, costly and unimpressive Fifth Avenue mansion of Mrs. Astor has been sold to a man who twenty-four years ago came to New York a penniless Pole. The unshaken stronghold of the aristocracy of the last generation has fallen. Its purchaser may own it to-day, but during the rule of the indomitable woman who long dominated New York society the back-door would have been the only entrance for him. In those spacious halls "the Four Hundred," now absorbed into an uncountable multitude, held their solemn social functions, which would sadly bore the flappers of today. But at that day, Greenwich Village had not learned to pursue art for emancipation's sake, and jazz had no place either in music or in society. Ward McAllister rather than Flo Ziegfeld set the social pace.

After all, the world went very well then. A sympathetic and well-informed writer in the New York Times ends his threnody on the closing of "Jack's" restaurant—latest of Time's blows to New York's comfort—with the unquestioned truth: "In the 'good food' days there was more time and less money to spend. . . . Once people dined, now they feed." A veteran of fifty years of restaurant-keeping, Jack capitulates before the onward march of the cafeteria. He has accumulated a considerable fortune and credits several of his waiters with competencies of \$100,000 or thereabouts.

Perhaps not all those who have emerged from his hospitable doors to the gray dawn have done as well. Like the Garden, which makes way for a life insurance building, like Mrs. Astor's aristocratic home surrendered to plebeian real estate operations, the famous haunt of gastronomy and small-hour revelry gives way to newer and less picturesque social habits and customs.

Eheu fugaces! The old order changeth, yielding place to new. The Manhattan of today seems to many like a sad contrast to the city of Edith Wharton's fiction. We wonder whether fifty years hence what now appears a mad carnival of speculation, iconoclasm and jazz will seem to the critics of the day a period of orderly progress toward a desirable readjustment of social values. As the philosophic Bernard Shaw would say, "You never can tell."

The chairman of the railway committee in the House of Commons at Ottawa recently expressed the opinion that amalgamation of the principal railways in Canada would result in an annual saving of \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Canadian Railway Economy

Since the Canadian Northern Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific and other defaulting lines were taken over from private ownership, there has been substantial saving. They were merged into one nationally owned system called the Canadian National Railways. The Dominion assumed liabilities,

which amount annually to about \$69,000,000 of fixed charges. Under the able direction of Sir Henry Thornton, the national system yielded an operating revenue of \$17,000,000 last year, which left a net deficit of \$52,000,000. Sir Henry Thornton is credited with the statement that the whole of the fixed charges could be earned by union between the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways.

As the people of Canada are carrying an annual tax burden of about \$340,000,000 on Dominion obligations, the possibility of saving anything from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 would naturally be expected to attract widespread attention. But before the saving could be effected, Canadian public opinion would have to be much nearer unanimity than it is at present on the question of national ownership. Many people would prefer to have private monopoly under the Canadian Pacific Railway. Everybody is agreed that the Canadian Pacific is a highly efficient private organization.

Especially since it has been demonstrated that Canadian railways can be operated with as great economy under public ownership, and as efficiently, it is doubtful whether any political party would come out openly in favor of amalgamation under private ownership. When several lines were taken over because they had failed under private ownership, the Canadian people had no very pronounced views on the question of nationalization. They had heard much of political patronage on the Government railway in the Maritime Provinces, the Intercolonial. The possibility of political patronage would still deter many from supporting a merger which would practically eliminate private railway ownership in Canada—even though the estimated saving of \$100,000,000 annually would be very attractive to Canadian taxpayers.

In the meanwhile, the administrative heads of the national and privately owned railways are considering some measures to eliminate waste and duplication without amalgamation. The duplicate stations, freight yards, ticket offices and much other competitive machinery will continue, but an agreement to desist from running competitive trains, where one train would adequately serve the community, and similar co-operative steps may soon be undertaken in the interests of economy.

Full employment on labor-union rates of wages for at least some of those in Britain who are out of work, instead of, as at present, idleness on a bare subsistence allowance, is the object of a scheme put forward by Sir Alfred Mond, the well-known industrialist. Britain has over 1,000,000 of its people unemployed. It has spent, since the armistice, something like £300,000,000 upon relief, and has obtained in return very little in the form of useful work. Such relief has proved detrimental to many of those who receive it, inasmuch that, while it is insufficient to maintain a reasonable standard of living, it encourages improvidence and decreases the incentive to work. It is condemned on this account, therefore, in all the political camps.

New Unemployment Relief Plans for Britain

Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner for Australia, for example, speaking at Brighton recently, said that since the last increase in the individual amounts distributed, the difficulty in obtaining suitable British migrants for overseas settlements had been "made infinitely greater." James H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary of State in the late British Labor Government, speaking a few days later at Hartlepool, said that, even if the cost to the state was a fabulous sum, the greatest and most serious feature was not financial. The real danger was "the demoralization that continuous unemployment brought to all those who were the unfortunate victims." There were, he continued, in Britain today "boys and girls 'tramping'" (trailing through) "the towns week after week, month after month, and in some cases year after year, in danger of losing their craft and skill, their desire for work and their manhood and womanhood as well."

Sir Alfred Mond proposes that the state contribution should be paid not to the unemployed themselves, but to industrialists who would undertake to find them work. He suggests tests and conditions directed to preventing the arrangement from becoming a general subsidy to wages. This, he admits, is essential in view of the disastrous demoralization which resulted from state subsidization of agricultural wages in England after the close of the Napoleonic wars of a century ago. He lays down, for example, that "the sole object is to provide employment for those workers who are prepared voluntarily to surrender their benefits in return for definite employment." He says "the work would be provided in the industry in which they have been brought up, and at the work to which they were accustomed."

Difficulties and objections remaining to be overcome are nevertheless immense. In the first place complications are liable to be caused, owing to the fact that state relief, as now afforded to the British unemployed, is not of uniform nature. Some of it is contributory and some not. Eleven million workers in specified trades come under what is known as "The Insurance Benefit Scheme." They receive assistance, when out of work, from funds which are found in the proportion of 10, 9 and 6% from employers, employees, and the state, respectively. For a named period after becoming unemployed, a worker receives assistance from this fund in the ordinary course. If thereafter he is still out of work he comes in for "Uncovenanted Benefit"—that is, assistance to which he has not himself contributed.

On the other hand, if he does not belong to an insured trade he is helped from the time he loses his job, by bodies of elected persons known as "Guardians of the Poor," who raise local taxation of varying extent to cover the expenditure involved. It follows that there would be considerable actuarial difficulties in distributing liability if Sir Alfred's scheme were adopted, since funds contributed to by efficient employers and industrious workmen could hardly be used to subsidize competition from less competent firms and their employees. Another difficulty would be to determine at what point state assistance, if once granted, should be withdrawn,

since the securing of employment by the recipient would have ceased to be a criterion. The situation is so serious, nevertheless, that the British Government is understood to be considering whether some modified system could not be introduced under which direct state subsidies would be paid to individual industries on condition of their taking on additional workers now unemployed. This is also open to objection, since it involves taxing unsubsidized industries and thereby reducing the employment which such industries would otherwise provide, in order to pay for competing products manufactured in other establishments at a loss.

Sir Alfred's scheme and its variants, nevertheless, merit serious attention. They are an honest attempt to meet a great problem for which no other solution has been found. Genuine distress exists on a vast scale in Britain and has to be relieved. Relief should be of such a kind and so applied as to have the minimum of pauperizing effect upon the recipients. It should also be such as to impose no heavier burden than is necessary upon the community at large.

How true it is that familiarity and closer association change the perspective and reveal in a clearer and kinder light what has been mistakenly regarded as ominous or forbidding. A few weeks ago the distinguished Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, the Rev. William Ralph Inge, reached the United States. He had been heralded, for some reason, as the "Gloomy Dean." Pen portraits had described him, as he himself refers to them, as "an emaciated person with a bald head and an appearance of chronic melancholia, speaking with an atrocious English accent." In his association and intercourse with his American audiences, as well as with his hosts and his intimates, he seems to have disproved the correctness of these earlier estimates. That he is a master of caustic wit and clever sarcasm cannot be denied, but these have not been employed in his appreciative references to all things American. He still insists, however, as he is neither a "cinema star, a football player, a diplomatist nor an archbishop," that he should "not be dragged quite so ruthlessly into the limelight." But he has not suffered by the disclosures. This same spotlight has revealed him, to his advantage, to those who might otherwise have misunderstood him.

In an address before a layman's club of the Episcopal Church in New York, recently, Dean Inge took occasion to express his hopeful view that the people of the world have proved unfounded the fear that, as a result of the Great War, the established social order might be destroyed. "In 1919," he said, "there was a very real fear, shared by the governments of Europe, that the war might be followed by a general break-up of the social order. As I see it, the danger is nearly past." It is significant, and gratifying as well, that Dean Inge has discovered, in what he describes as the general diffusion of wealth in the United States and in the feeling of common prosperity everywhere manifested in that country, the assurance that, despite a remnant of difficulties which must still be overcome, the world will escape the overthrow of its institutions which has been witnessed in a part of Europe.

It should not be understood, of course, that Dean Inge sees in the mere sharing of material wealth and opportunity the salvation of the world or the assurance that civilization shall not perish. It is that behind these outward manifestations there exists, to be nurtured and protected, the actuating spirit of liberty and equality. These are personified, as we are all led to believe, in democracy, which is, in its essence, the expression of brotherly love. Its precept is the Golden Rule. Men and nations perhaps do not consciously quote this rule, or even consciously apply it in daily affairs. But only as it is the actuating impulse in the conduct of business, in statesmanship, in diplomacy, and in all the affairs of life, do individuals or nations prosper and become great. The mere diffusion of wealth which Dean Inge notes would count for nothing were it not that behind it, supporting, sustaining and guaranteeing it, is what, for want of a better term, must be called the spirit of democracy. The distinguished Dean is quoted as having observed in the course of the address referred to, that "the future of religion rests upon the acceptance and use of scientific study, and experience, as applied to spiritual things."

Editorial Notes

In being privileged to deliver a series of six lectures at university centers in England, as the incumbent this year of the Watson chair, Sir Robert Falconer, president of Toronto University, has a wonderful opportunity to help cement the friendship of the English-speaking nations of the world. His first lecture, scheduled for May 12 at the Mansion House, London, is to be on the subject, "The United States as Neighbor," and the next five are to be given at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, respectively. The Watson chair, which was founded with the gift of £200,000 in 1919 by Sir George Watson, in response to an appeal from the Anglo-American Society, has for its object the promotion in all British universities of the study of American history, literature and institutions. A further feature of Sir George's plan which should make for success in the accomplishment of its purpose is the fact that the chair is to be held for a period of one or two years, alternately, by an American and a British scholar or public man.

As a remover of things, alcohol has few equals, says the Journal, of Menlo, la., in calling attention to the fact that alcohol will remove grass stains from summer clothes. It adds the following highly pertinent comment:

That's right; it will also remove spring and winter clothes, not only from the man who drinks it, but also from his wife and children. It will remove household furniture from the house and establish from the pantry; the happiness from his home, and the smiles from the face of his wife.

Truly as the copy-reader put it in his heading: "It's a Great Remover."

Can the Public Help Journalism Get Out of the Woods?

By L. N. FLINT

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It is hoping too much that journalism should be made more serviceable to the public by the erection within itself of some such structure as holds up each of the other professions; an authority to say who may get in; an authority to say who must get out?

The public has never been backward in its criticism of the press, and today everybody is ready to tell offhand what is the matter with the newspapers. However justified this criticism may be, most of it is misdirected. It is aimed, that is, at the symptoms rather than at the fundamental causes.

The symptoms visible to everybody are more or less serious outbreaks of inaccuracy, unfairness, cowardice, selfishness, indifference, ignorance. The fundamental cause of the trouble is irresponsibility, with "complications" of incompetence.

When newspapers fail to render to society the things that are needed, they fail because the men who make them are deficient in social consciousness or are incompetent through lack of education. Is there no way to get to the source of the trouble? Is there no way to make it less easy for the unfit to get into journalism? Is there no way to eliminate from journalism the practitioner of irresponsibility? The one who makes money by selling adulterated goods or out-and-out poison to weak or thoughtless or ignorant people, and then points to the money as his justification?

Obviously, any improvements in journalism are to be accomplished by the same influences that bring about improvements in people. Such influences as associations, legal restrictions, standards, criticism, education—a mixture of candy and the rod.

Each of us will admit that all sorts of forces have been helpful to him as a human being—even the legal restrictions. But when one of us is speaking in his rôle as editor or publisher, he always protests against the law that keeps his hands off. "We have had enough trouble from that source. It took three centuries for journalism to fight its way to freedom from oppression by government. Never a bit of this dearly won independence shall be surrendered!"

Few, if any, will take issue with the editor on the basic idea involved. No one but an enemy of social order and of democracy would place legal shackles on the press. But even the best of theories may be misapplied. Our fears sometimes cloud our judgment. Is there not a possibility that safe and salutary legal aids to the improvement of journalism might be devised? Is it not possible that wholesale condemnation of all such proposals is a disservice to the cause we have at heart? Do not some people make the same mistake in this matter as is made in respect to the thing called personal liberty?

However that may be, let us lay this question aside for a moment, in order that we may consider the influences other than legal that may be counted on to help create a more serviceable journalism. They are potent and varied. But are they adequate to the task?

Organizations of editors have been formed in most states. Out of them come much helpful "swapping" of experience, also some encouragement to emulate the example of those who follow the better policies. But the tendency in recent years has been for such organizations to emphasize the business side of journalism. Indeed, what may fairly be described as commercialism is apparent in press association programs.

Broader than the state groups is the National Editorial Association, largely social, and the Society of Newspaper Editors with a membership exclusively from large cities. The latter organization gives great promise of usefulness. It is interested only in questions of newspaper standards and practice.

Codes of ethics have been adopted by most newspaper organizations. Sometimes they are painstakingly constructed and considered seriously. Sometimes they are little more than a gesture. None of them is dynamic in the sense that the business side of journalism is. Almost never is a case of malpractice brought before any association, there being no machinery for handling such a case, no procedure laid down, no legal backing. But it cannot be doubted that codes of ethics exert an educational influence—as is their purpose.

Criticism by the public is another constructive influence. It is sometimes ignored, sometimes resented, occasionally weighed judiciously by the editor. But never is the editor oblivious to it. In the degree that it is intelligent criticism, it reaches its mark. Its influence is never failing, since criticism is never failing and since, with a better understanding of the newspaper, criticism has become more intelligent.

Leadership by individual newspapers which exemplify sound fundamentals of conduct has had its part in betterment and will continue to do much to help guide the profession.

Educational influences growing out of the accession to journalism of greater numbers of college men and women, and more recently men and women from schools and departments of journalism, are to be taken into account—and will inevitably count for more in the near future.

These four or five major factors in shaping the future of the press are recognized and approved by the most part, by the press itself. They are admitted to be constructive. Various suggestions along other lines are not so recognized. Among these are:

(1) The publication of official newspapers to serve

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, May 7

No doubt is entertained about the resignation of the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Thaon di Revel, who yesterday did not attend the debate in the Senate on the estimates for the War Department. The conflict which has arisen between Benito Mussolini, the Premier, and Thaon di Revel is that the former maintains that all the armed forces of the State should have unity of command under the chief of the general staff, while the latter is of opinion that the navy should remain entirely independent of other forces and be subordinate to the army.

Italy will soon send an expedition under Commander Attilio Gatti, of the Italian Navy, on a three years' voyage of discovery and maritime research to distant lands. A steam yacht, the *Ardita* II, of about 1000 tons, has been placed at the disposal of Commander Gatti, who has enlisted a crew of fifty-two sailors, several journalists, eight passengers and about twenty natural scientists and explorers. The ship was specially built for the Prince of Monaco, and was known until lately as "Princess Alice," being fitted with all the necessary installation for long voyages of research. The object of the expedition is to carry out, in several little-known regions of the world, investigations of the highest importance, according to a plan carefully prepared by experts. By means of a newly invented apparatus, the Maggioni-Masci-Gatti, the members of the expedition will take a series of deep-sea cinematograph films. Hitherto excellent results have been obtained at a depth of only forty meters, but with the new and more perfect apparatus Commander Gatti expects to take motion pictures by an automatic device at a depth of 2000 meters. Recent experiments, made at a depth of 100 meters, have been so successful that there is no longer any doubt of the ultimate results, which are calculated to bring a real revolution in oceanography.

Commander Gatti will further make a careful search for valuable ships lost some years ago near Cape Guardafui. A part of the program is a journey in equatorial Africa for zoological and botanical researches. Special investigations will be made in the interior to control the existence of certain important mineral beds. Perhaps the most thrilling part of the expedition will be the exploration of an alleged virgin territory in New Guinea, when it is expected to check on the spot the assertions of previous expeditions to certain islands of the Melanesian group. Trips by motorcars will be made into Persia, Bokhara, Turkistan, Afghanistan and Baluchistan, and into China as far as the Gobi Desert. Finally, by means of special and newly invented instruments, the expedition will be able to take films and gramophone records of the life of unknown populations, savage tribes, their customs, dances, songs, their primitive music, as well as the life and sounds of wild animals. To carry out such a vast

as pace-makers for the others. The much-criticized Official Bulletin published during the war, and the unsuccessful experiment with the Los Angeles Municipal News, and other similar ventures, have tended to discredit all such attempts in the eyes of the press and the public alike.

(2) The endowment by wealthy men or groups of men or associations, of newspapers calculated to serve as models. This plan has hardly received a fair tryout. It seems doubtful that any such tryout can be expected in the near future in view of the fact that millions of dollars would be necessary to endow a newspaper large enough to test the plan.

(3) Demonstrations of the ideal in journalism by ministers or others editing a newspaper for a short period. The demonstration made during a period of a week by Dr. Charles Sheldon, who edited the *Topeka Daily Capital*, probably attracted more notice than any other, because of the prominence of the man.

One newspaper called by its publisher a "Golden Rule newspaper," lived twenty-one years, but failed to make a great impression upon journalism. Another daily paper launched as a Christian newspaper in Chicago, endured for a few months, but was then suspended with an announcement of insufficient support. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that the ideal in journalism is being approximated, here and there, every day and is having persistent influence for betterment.

So we may be permitted to register optimism regarding the thing we call journalism—its discharge of the exacting responsibilities borne by so important a social organ. It is helping itself. Others are lending aid. Even so insidious a menace as commercialism may be defeated by the clear perception of the fact that the profession of journalism begins where the business of publishing leaves off.

But can there be a profession of journalism without legal sanctions for some such structure as upholds the other professions? Does not journalism need legal support?

This does not mean legal provisions governing the content of newspapers other than those already on the statute books in respect to libel, blasphemy, obscenity, treason and contempt. It does not mean such laws as, for example, that in Michigan, against publishing betting odds for races; in Indiana, against selling a newspaper in which crime news is the chief feature; in Florida, requiring that a newspaper attack on a candidate for office must be submitted to the candidate before publication, and that the candidate must be given equal space for reply; in New York, making it a misdemeanor to give false information to a newspaper.

Nor does it mean measures such as are to be found in the mass of suggested legislation not as yet enacted into law: prohibition of publication of details of divorce trials; correction of errors in the same position occupied by the erroneous article and with the same size of heading; submission of interviews for approval by the persons interviewed before publication; compulsory publication of letters to the editor.

Whether or not such restrictive measures are to be feared as being the first steps towards the destruction of the freedom of the press, it seems clear that they are more or less futile. They deal with symptoms only. The kind of legislation which seems to go deeper than symptoms is that designed to set up within the vocation of journalism the same sort of machinery which has enabled the professions of medicine, law, and the ministry to maintain themselves. It is fundamental. It seems to promise the best protection to journalism from the mediocre specific laws aimed at such things as the size of headlines or the proportion of anti-social news. It is designed to improve the personnel, to define good practice, to compel respect for professional standards.

In the older professions this legalized machinery consists of devices for: (1) excluding the unfit at the point of entrance into the profession by some sort of licensing authority; (2) maintaining a standard of conduct for those within the profession by a practice committee; (3) expelling from the profession those who dishonor it.

Why is journalism held by its practitioners to be incapable of adjustment to any such form? Why have they withheld serious consideration from two state legislatures? Is not public dissatisfaction with the press sufficiently manifest? The fact that no satisfactory plan has yet been proposed hardly seems to warrant condemning the whole idea.

It should be regarded merely as a challenge to the intelligence and responsibility of newspaper men. The fact that the word licensing has been used to describe that part of the plan dealing with the entrance of beginners is, regrettable. It has no resemblance to the restrictive licensing which in the early days of newspapers compelled the editor to get official permission, in advance, to publish his paper. One word with bad connotations is hardly enough to condemn a whole program for building up a profession.

How can any editor who is concerned about the influence of the press be indifferent to this problem? It lies at the foundation of his influence. The public is not satisfied with its newspapers. It does not acknowledge their leadership, however much it may be unconsciously led. Journalism, as a profession, is lost in the woods. It is the editor's business to find the way out. It is the privilege of the public to help him to do so.

program in only three years the expedition has been divided into different groups and sections, each being trained in the particular tasks devolved to them.

The House of Deputies, elected on April 6 and convened for the first time on May 24 of last year, has now been in existence for a whole year. The period has not been one of exceptional legislative importance, although it has witnessed perhaps the most interesting phenomenon of modern parliamentary life—the voluntary absence of the official opposition from parliamentary debates. The only measures of importance passed in the last twelve months have been the new Electoral Bill and the estimates for the Ministry of the Interior and the financial year. There have been in all sixty-five sittings, most of them held in the afternoon. The House generally rises at 8 o'clock, and only on one occasion toward the beginning of this year was there a prolonged sitting, when the speaker did not leave the chair until 11 o'clock. Out of 424 bills presented by the Government and by private members, 117 were duly converted into laws, while the remaining 317 are still before the permanent commissions for examinations. Lovers of statistics have given other interesting figures to prove that the Fascist Chamber has not been idle; there were presented six motions, thirty-four petitions, thirty-five interpellations and 935 questions.

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor will remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Homes for Homeless Dogs"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: A very much appreciated your recent editorial on "Homes for Homeless Dogs," and it aroused me to write concerning the practice employed in this city for gathering in unlicensed dogs.

The dog catcher employs a stout wire lasso. Equipped with this, he sneaks up behind any suspected but unsuspecting animal, throws it over its head and viciously jerks it tight. The animal is consequently choked and, of course, can offer no resistance. The man then grabs it by the neck and tosses it into his wagon.

Some neighbors of ours used not to keep a collar on their dog in hot weather, because it seemed to irritate it. The dog was licensed, however, but notwithstanding this, as far as the law by the above-described method and when they got it back it was injured so that it never really recovered.

Cannot something be done to stop such inhuman practices? C. S. Chicago, Ill.